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10 March 1989

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General

Eighty-Eight Countries Benefit From Chinese Aid
HK0903145189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Mar 89 p 1

[Dispatch by Reporter Mei Hongru (2734 3163 1172):
"More Than 1,000 Construction Projects Have Been
Completed With Chinese Aid in 88 Countries"]

[Text] Li Lanqing, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, disclosed that in the past 30 years or so since 1954, when China first started to provide aid to help foreign countries manufacture complete sets of equipment and build projects, China has helped a total of 88 countries of the world build over 1,200 agricultural, light industrial, metallurgical, electrical, communication, and municipal projects. By providing aid to Third World countries, China has actively supported these countries in their efforts to develop their national economies and strengthen their self-reliance capabilities.

Li Lanqing said that over the past few years, China has employed the method of participating in the management of foreign projects built with Chinese aid and cooperating with foreign countries in the management of foreign projects built with Chinese aid in her efforts to help the recipient countries manage their enterprises, with a view to ensuring that all the foreign projects built with Chinese aid produce good economic results as soon as they go into operation. The Tanzania-Zambia Railroad, which was built with Chinese aid, has been a profit-making railroad for many years, ever since China sent her experts to participate in its management.

At this year's Second National Meeting on Placing Orders for Machinery and Electrical Appliances Earmarked as Aid for Foreign Countries, Li Lanqing, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that all the departments concerned must give top priority to the work of assisting foreign countries and should ensure the effective supply of raw and processed materials, fuel, and transport facilities to the enterprises manufacturing machinery and electrical appliances earmarked as aid for foreign countries. All the departments concerned should also make great efforts to ensure the fulfillment of all the production quotas of such enterprises and establish and perfect a strict production management system and a strict product quality examination system in such enterprises so as to further improve the production and supply of machinery and electrical appliances earmarked as aid for foreign countries. At the meeting, a number of advanced units and individuals were commended who had made outstanding contributions to the improved supply of machinery and electrical appliances earmarked as aid for foreign countries.

Developed Countries' Regional Integration Viewed
OW0903190089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0223 GMT 8 Mar 89

[Text] Geneva, March 7 (XINHUA)—A Chinese official expressed concern Tuesday over a strong trend by the developed countries toward regional integration.

Li Zhimin, head of the Chinese delegation to the Spring Session of the Trade and Development Board, the governing body of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, said that the impact this trend might have upon international economy and trade, particularly on the exports of developing countries, should be studied carefully and taken seriously.

He said that trade protectionism remains the principal threat to world development and to the multilateral trading system, even in the face of faster-than-expected world trade increases during the past year and trade-liberalization measures taken by a few developed countries.

Citing non-tariff measures and anti-dumping proceedings, Li complained that new trade restrictions are distorting the fundamental principles of the international trading system. He pointed out that these non-tariff measures are in most cases discriminatory against the developing countries, and make them the first and foremost victims.

Li urged the international community to take effective measures to restore the momentum of North-South dialogue [words indistinct] push North-South economic relations in a direction of substantial development.

Zhongshan Station in Antarctic Now Complete
OW1003131089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1455 GMT 26 Feb 89

["Local broadcast news service"]

[Text] Lasiman Hill, 26 Feb (XINHUA)—After making unremitting efforts, China's first eastern Antarctic expedition team finally completed the grand Zhongshan Station on the Antarctic continent. An inauguration ceremony for Zhongshan Station was held here today.

The first phase of the construction of Zhongshan Station, which boasts the characteristics of traditional Chinese courtyard, covers an area of 1,654 square meters. Its main building is made up of 28 prefabricated compartments. The sign for the station—"China's Zhongshan Antarctic Station"—inscribed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, was hung at the upper left of the front door of the main building.

To ward off wind and snow, all the buildings are built in a high-angle style [gao jia shi 7559 2665 1709], enabling them to resist winds gusting up to 50 meters per second. Zhongshan Station is equipped with complete electricity, heating, wind resistance, and communications facilities.

It can communicate with Beijing by telephone and receive facsimile meteorological maps from the Soviet Youth Station in Antarctica and the meteorological center in Melbourne, Australia.

Compared with Changcheng Station, the construction area of Zhongshan Station is four times as large. People here believe that the construction speed and efficiency of Zhongshan Station is unusually remarkable in the history of station construction in Antarctica, because the construction of the station was completed in a short period of time despite many difficulties. It has been very successful.

International Forestry Cooperation Pursued

OW1003132389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0300 GMT 3 Mar 89

[Text] According to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, China's forestry departments have been pursuing extensive international intercourse and cooperation, centered on the strategy for forestry development.

Last year, China's forestry departments received foreign assistance for 12 projects, and a loan of \$50 million from the World Bank. In addition, China signed 13 letters of intent on grants and loans with relevant foreign organizations. Key projects such as cooperation to construct a fire prevention center with Canada, an experiment on eucalyptus with Australia, the cultivation of poplar saplings with the FRG, and the general use of timber with Japan are all progressing smoothly.

United States & Canada

U.S. Curb on UN Staff Travel Examined

HK0903142889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Mar 89 p 1

[XINHUA report by Lei Lili (7191 0500 0448): "The United States Imposes Travel Restrictions on Chinese UN Staff; China Lodges Protest Demanding Revocation of the Discriminatory Measures"]

[Text] United Nations, 7 Mar—China today protested against recently tightened U.S. travel restrictions on Chinese UN staff members and asked the United Nations to press the host country to revoke the "discriminatory" and "inhumane" measures.

On 19 January this year the United States Mission to the United Nations notified UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar that all non-official travel by Chinese UN staff members will be confined within a 25-mile limit. Those who wish to exceed this limit, whatever the means of transportation to be used, should submit a written notification 2 days in advance.

Ambassador Yu Mengjia, Chinese deputy permanent representative, told the UN Committee on Relations With the Host Country, which held its regular working

session today, that "the unreasonable restrictions by the United States infringe these people's freedom of movement and the right to family and social lives and therefore violate basic human rights and are inhumane." He said that the daily life of the Chinese UN staff members and that of their dependents will be seriously affected by this measure.

Ambassador Yu Mengjia said that the measure imposed by the U.S. Government "is contrary to the norms of international law and detrimental to the special status and nature of UN organizations and constitutes a breach of the legal obligations the host country assumed under the UN Charter."

The UN secretary-general also protested to the United States after receiving notification. He said that this measure by the United States "is unjustified and unmotivated." In his speech delivered at the working session today, the UN legal advisor reiterated the secretary-general's stand that the U.S. move "creates yet another discrimination in the treatment by the host country of staff members of the United Nations Secretariat solely on the basis of their nationality."

At the session, the U.S. representative spoke in defense of his government saying that the United States has adopted this measure out of "state security."

The speech by the Chinese representative won sympathy and understanding from the representatives of a number of countries. In their speeches the representatives of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union criticized the U.S. move.

U.S. Overseas Military Commitments Viewed

HK1003115889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Mar 89 p 3

["International Outlook" column by Zhang Dezhen (1728 1795 4176): "Back-Breaking Overseas 'Military Commitments'"]

[Text] U.S. overseas military bases are now facing a serious challenge.

Coming from almost every corner the challenge has a distinct universal character: In South Korea, pressured by the people's anti-American sentiments, the authorities recently demanded that U.S. military bases in South Korea be moved from Seoul; in the Philippines, talks between the United States and the Philippine negotiators on military bases have made slow progress and if an agreement is not reached, the United States will have to withdraw from the Philippines in 1991; in Turkey, the Assembly has consistently refused to ratify the U.S.-Turkish Military Base Agreement concluded in December 1986; in Greece, talks between the United States and Greece on military bases have made no progress at all; and the Greek Government has decided to close a U.S. air base near Athens; in Spain, due to the strong demand

of public opinion, the largest U.S. Air Force base in that country has been forced to withdraw quietly. In Portugal, Panama....the U.S. military bases have also become the target of public criticism.

The above-mentioned phenomena have not happened without cause. Since World War II, posing as an international policeman and the "guardian god" of the Western world, the United States set up many military bases and facilities, large and small, all over the globe. To date the United States has over 300 overseas military bases with a total of over 600,000 military personnel and has developed a network of military bases all over Asia. However, pounded by historical wind and rain during the past 40-plus years since the war, the basis for the existence of these bases has been shaken. With the growing awakening of national awareness in the countries where the bases are stationed and their strong demands to safeguard peace, and the weakened capacity of the United States to control its allies and the countries hosting the bases, the local people are increasingly impatient at having U.S. troops and military bases in their countries. Especially given the improved climate of U.S.-Soviet relations, increasingly relaxed East-West relations, and the substantial progress made in disarmament, the U.S. military bases, which served as a symbol of power politics and an abnormal outcome of the cold war period, are naturally subject to increasingly widespread censure and denunciation.

As far as the United States is concerned its economic strength has relatively declined and is inferior to that of the past. Constrained by the budget deficit the growth in U.S. military expenditure has dropped for 4 consecutive years. After George Bush took office he again froze military expenditure for fiscal year 1990 for 1 year. The Pentagon, which is used to spending freely, cannot but carefully budget and cut down expenses. But where do they start reducing military expenditure? By counting on our fingers we can see that the largest defense outlay is the overseas military expenditure. This amounted to \$180 billion last year, which accounted for over 50 percent of total U.S. defense expenditure. Obviously, the United States finds it difficult to maintain such huge expense. Recently, some farsighted people in the United States have been examining U.S. global strategy. As they see it, a fundamental reason for the U.S. decline is that its "huge overseas commitments have not matched its limited domestic economic capacity by a long way" and whether or not the United States can maintain its powerful status in the 21st century will depend to a large extent on "no longer serving as a world policeman."

They also hold that the principal threat facing the United States is economic competition rather than military security. To deal with this competition "the United States should lay down the excessively heavy military burden." These ideas and admonitions are no less than a prescription for sobering up American decisionmakers.

Naturally, given that the confrontation between the two major military blocs has not been fundamentally removed and that the international political climate changes abruptly, we cannot expect the United States to abandon its overseas military presence immediately. However, the trend of the times has nevertheless changed and the decisionmakers will eventually have to choose and follow what is best.

U.S. Article Calls For New Economic Policies
HK1003005189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Mar 89 p 3

["International outlook" by Sai Bei (1049 0554): "A Noteworthy Viewpoint"]

[Text] With the international situation at a major turning point, many countries are assessing the situation, observing the direction of international trends, and making self-examination and readjustments in their foreign policies and international relations. In the United States, which is a superpower, both the government and the public have commented upon this. In a 1 March special column article, entitled "Changing Trends in World Affairs," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR expressed some viewpoints showing very sound judgment.

After analyzing the various factors affecting postwar U.S. foreign policy, the article pointed out that since the nature of the threat to the United States has changed, the "important challenge faced by the United States is not in military security but in trade and economic policies and in our relationship with the Third World."

In my view, although the writer has not provided an answer on how to deal with this challenge, he nevertheless regards U.S. trade and economic policies as an important issue and linked them with its policy toward the Third World. This is a noteworthy viewpoint.

The postwar international situation has developed to such an extent today that the serious confrontation in military strength and ideology in East-West relations has gradually given way to balance and equilibrium on the basis of mutually recognizing and respecting the interests of the other party. The trials of strength in nuclear weapons and conventional arms, which have cost huge sums of money, have proven that they cannot substitute competition of wide-ranging comprehensive national power, which includes politics, the economy, military affairs, science and technology, and culture. The fundamental reason leading to this change is that the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union, which have been based on the policy of force, have accelerated the process of imbalance in the world's political and economic development, so that the superpowers have gradually declined while the new economic blocs and powers have taken advantage of this opportunity to rise. The new economic blocs' rivalry on the world market in the fields of investment, trade, and

procurement of raw materials have weakened the U.S. advantageous position in world economy and trade. Therefore, to extricate itself from the current foreign trade and financial crises, it seems urgent that the United States work out economic and trade policies, which will look after the interests of various economic blocs so that all countries can be free from the nightmare of trade protectionism.

However, when working out new economic and trade policies, if the United States does not take into consideration Third World countries, such policies will yield little result. This is because the current world trade pattern is extremely lopsided. Of the world trade volume in 1986, the EEC accounted for 52.3 percent, the United States 19.6 percent, and Japan 11.3 percent. That is to say, some major developed countries accounted for 83.2 percent of world trade volume. The proportion of the 100-plus developing countries in world trade volume is

minimal. In the past, the United States and some Western countries supplied capital to Third World countries chiefly according to their own needs. As a result, the latter owed huge foreign debts and, instead of building sound economies, they have incessantly provided the developed countries with capital through repayment of debt principal and interest. This has led to fierce competition among the United States and other Western countries in a narrow world market, while many Third World countries have actually been excluded from the reciprocal world market. If this phenomenon is not eliminated, it will be difficult to change the old international economic order.

After East-West relations ease, North-South relations will become more conspicuous and call for solution. In this sense, it was beneficial for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR article to carry out self-examination.

Political & Social

Further Reportage, Commentary on Tibet Situation

Commentator on Need for Stability

HK1003021089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 10 Mar 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Nothing Can Be Accomplished Without a Stable Environment"]

[Text] In the past few days a few separatist elements in Lhasa have caused riots, wrecked government organs, looted shops, destroyed vehicles, beaten up passersby, and brazenly advocated "independence for Tibet." Some cadres and workers have been unable to go to work, some primary schools have been forced to suspend classes, and normal order in production, work, and society has been seriously disrupted and damaged. The people of all nationalities throughout the country vehemently denounce the outrages perpetrated by the small number of separatists and resolutely support the State Council's order imposing martial law on Lhasa City.

Separatism does not win popular favor, and riots can only gladden our enemies. The Lhasa riots have their own particular background, but they show how precious a stable environment is for building the four modernizations and how important it is for peace and contentment among the people.

At present, we are striving to implement the guideline on improving the economic environment rectifying the economic order, and comprehensively deepening the reforms. Many conditions are needed to accomplish this guideline, and the most basic one is to maintain stability in the social and political environment. Nothing can be accomplished without a stable environment.

Considerable fluctuations appeared amid China's continued economic development in 1988, the main ones being the sharp price increases and notable inflation. These fluctuations were the results of many years' accumulation of the contradictions between total supply and total demand; objectively, they also encouraged or stimulated certain factors detrimental to social stability. The guideline on improvement, rectification, and deepening of reforms laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is a guideline for bringing the country into a new period of readjustment and is also a guideline for stability; it is a guideline for continuing to press ahead with reforms and construction amid a stable environment.

In all countries and societies there exist two kinds of forces and factors, one for stability and the other for instability. If the forces and factors for stability greatly surpass those for instability, the country and society will be in a stable state; if the forces and factors for instability surpass those for stability, the country and society will fall into unrest and even into turmoil. What is the most

important factor for stability in the country and in society? It is that the ruling party and government represent the interests of the masses and formulate and execute a set of correct lines, guidelines, and policies.

Our party and government represent the interests of the people of all nationalities in the country. The line formulated and executed by our party and government over the past 10 and more years, that is, take economic construction as the core, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persevere in the general guideline of reform and opening up, has been proven correct in practice and is sincerely supported by the great majority of the people throughout the country. Hence, in our country and society the forces and factors for stability absolutely predominate. Laying stress on stability and resolutely preserving the political situation of stability and unity is highly popular with the people; and sabotaging stability and wrecking the political situation of stability and unity finds no favor with the people. At the same time, it must also be realized that, whatever the circumstances, factors and forces for instability always exist, and we must at all times pay attention to eliminating, resisting, and overcoming them. This cannot be taken lightly. If things are not handled well, then partial and temporary factors and forces for instability will produce unfavorable effects on the overall situation. The Lhasa riots again remind us to pay attention to this point.

Laying stress on stability certainly does not mean pursuing some "superstable structure" [chao wending jiegou 6389 4489 1353 4814 2845], and certainly does not mean halting the reforms that have been under way for many years and achieved notable success; it certainly does not mean halting the political structural reforms that have started, and still less does it mean going back to the pattern of product economy. Stability and stagnation are two completely different things, as totally unlike as reform and upheaval. Laying stress on stability is precisely for the purpose of creating a favorable environment for fulfilling the task of improvement, rectification, and deepening the reforms, and proceeding to accomplish the entire idea on economic and political structural reform proposed by the 13th Party Congress.

Some people are worried that laying stress on stability will hamper democracy. Such worries are unnecessary. Building socialist democratic politics is the goal we have laid down and the common pursuit of people of foresight inside and outside the party. However, this goal can only be attained under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and fulfilled step-by-step in accordance with the goals, tasks, and measures proposed by the 13th CPC Congress; we must not act with undue haste. "More haste, less speed." We have had our fill of the bitterness caused by excessive haste in economics and also in politics, and we should not forget these profound lessons. Haste and impatience for success on the question of democracy will only increase the factors for instability in society. In building socialist democratic politics, we must proceed from China's actual conditions; we cannot

copy the stuff of the West, nor need we do so. Some people are very interested in formal democracy, but actually this does not help to solve the problem or promote the progress of building socialist democratic politics. Only by upholding the four cardinal principles and maintaining social stability can we promote the sound and healthy development of building socialist democratic politics.

Still less does laying stress on stability mean that we should not struggle against bureaucratism and various phenomena of corruption in our party and government organs. It must be pointed out that these phenomena precisely happen to be the most important factors affecting stability to the extent of wrecking it. The masses detest the phenomena of corruption among a few party and government cadres who abuse their powers for private purposes, while the great majority of upright comrades in the party and government organs have long been filled with righteous indignation at violations of law and discipline by a few party and government cadres. At present the struggle against corruption phenomena is not being waged effectively at all. Stability certainly does not mean tolerating and protecting corruption. Tolerating and protecting corruption fundamentally wrecks stability. We must step up the building of clean government, strictly enforce party, government, and legal discipline, and continually and unreservedly purge those corrupt elements from the party and government organs. Only by taking the initiative in resolutely waging the struggle against corruption can there be a firm guarantee for social stability.

This is the first year of implementing the guideline of the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The work performance this year will have a major impact on fulfilling the goals of endeavor for the end of the century. The tasks facing the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are extremely arduous. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us work together with one heart, be dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, staunchly preserve the political situation of stability and unity, and strive together to attain the great goal of invigorating China.

Martial Law Results Viewed

HK0903131889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Mar 89 p 1

["News feature" by reporter Lu Xiaofei (4151 1420 7378): "After Issuing the Martial Law Decree"]

[Text] The martial law decree issued by the State Council was instantly communicated to Lhasa at 1900 on 7 March. This was the first time since the founding of the PRC that China has enforced martial law in a region experiencing turbulence.

Almost at the same time public security, armed police, and PLA personnel assembled and rapidly took up their posts. On the Linguo Road (the outer circuit of the city

area) police cars sped past in turn. PLA troops with machine guns were on guard at all the main passages. Some unidentified people tried to pass the warning line before martial law was enforced but they were too late.

After 2200, the regional autonomous party committee Propaganda Department sent three propaganda cars in different directions to announce through loudspeakers the issuing of the martial law decree by the State Council and orders 1, 2, and 3 by the regional people's government.

At 2230, I rode in one of the propaganda cars to Linguo Road. When I looked north lights glimmered in the Bajiao Street residential area. Some people opened their windows to listen to the announcement while others threw stones from dark corners at the top of the car.

At 2330, the propaganda car arrived at Beijing Road East, a location where the armed police were ordered to assemble. After listening to the "six-point stipulation on performing duties in a civilized manner" read by a leader, some 110 armed police went toward the west of Beijing Road in small groups. In the still of the night smoke was still being emitted by the ashes piled on the road. More than 40 bicycles and tricycles had been burned.

At 0000 on 8 March, when martial law went into force, I went to the Bajiao Street police station. In cooperation with the public security personnel and armed police, the detachment to search and arrest rioters set out in orderly formation. I followed the detachment to a small lane on the southwest of Bajiao Street. The detachment stopped in front of an old building in Punu Road and knocked at one of the doors. When a male rioter realized that he was in trouble he burst into tears and begged for mercy. Another rioter in the neighborhood saw the public security personnel presenting the arrest warrant. He remained in his quilt pretending to be ignorant. Later, he pretended to be calm. His wife pushed him, saying: "Put on your clothes. Why didn't you listen to me. I told you not to go."

The sunlight had not yet reached the roof of the Jokhang Monastery at 0800 on the morning of 8 March when streams of people appeared on the streets. The people on duty, who did not sleep throughout the night, were checking passing vehicles and pedestrians in accordance with Government Order No 3. "Was it troublesome?" I asked one of the pedestrians who had just passed through several checkpoints on his way to work. "Troublesome? I had a sense of safety. I had to stay indoors for 3 days because of the riot."

At 1000 in the morning I walked through the city area. There was a checkpoint at each intersection to examine ID's. My ID was checked six times on a fairly short road. An armed policeman with a Sichuan accent on the Qingnian Road patiently explained the rules to pedestrians on Qingnian Road. To save themselves the trouble, some people simply held their identity cards in their hands.

Most of the shops that were burned and looted did not reopen for business until 1400 in the afternoon. The Longwangtan Vegetable Market was not crowded as usual. I asked an old man who wanted to buy some meat: "Was it inconvenient for you after martial law was enforced?" The old man replied: "The temporary inconvenience is for long-term stability."

When I left Bajiao Street in the afternoon I saw some Buddhist disciples reciting scriptures there again.

'Normal Work' Resumes

HK1003103889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Mar 89 p 1

[Report by Lu Xiaofei (4151 1420 7378): "Lasha Begins to Return to Normal"]

[Text] Lhasa, 9 Mar—The Lhasa streets are calm and tranquil today. The majority of government organs, enterprises, and institutions have initially restored normal work and shops have reopened in turn. During the day the number of pedestrians on the streets has markedly increased. Members of the armed police force and PLA soldiers, who have not slept for 2 nights in succession, are still on duty. On the pavement of both sides of the streets members of the armed police force who are off duty, are sleeping soundly.

It is learned that after promulgation of martial law some residents were worried how the situation would develop. Later, when they saw that the streets were calm and tranquil, they felt a sense of safety. Some residents still misunderstand about such necessary deterrent measures and a small number even feel resentment.

On the afternoon of 9 March the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC, government, and Army leaders Hu Jintao, Doje Cering, Mao Rubai, Gyaincain Norby, Zhang Shaosong, and others went in turn to public security substations in the Chengguan District, the Armed Police Forces General Hospital, and the PLA Tibet Military Area Command General Hospital to express sympathy and solicitude for public security fighters and members of the armed police forces who were wounded in the course of suppressing the riots.

Rioters Surrender to Police

HK1003100089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Mar 89 p 1

[XINHUA report: "A Group of Rioters Give Themselves Up"]

[Text] Lhasa, 9 Mar—After the promulgation of martial law by the Tibet Autonomous People's Government, a group of people who had participated in the riots went to public security organs today, of their own accord, to give themselves up.

The Tibet Autonomous Region Public Security Department revealed that those who gave themselves up had confessed their crimes of participating in the illegal demonstrations, beating, smashing, looting, and burning a few days ago. They also informed against other criminals. Tibet public security organs stated that they would be dealt with leniently.

More Arrests Reported

HK1003114689 Hong Kong AFP in English
1133 GMT 10 Mar 89

[By Robert MacPherson]

[Excerpt] Chengdu, China, March 10 (AFP)—More arrests were reported Friday in the Tibetan capital Lhasa, two days after martial law was imposed by the Chinese authorities to crush separatist unrest. But there were no signs of disturbances coinciding with the 30th anniversary of a 1959 uprising against Chinese rule that sent the Dalai Lama into exile in India, sources reached by telephone from this southwestern Chinese city said.

Fewer soldiers appeared to be patrolling Lhasa's Old Tibetan Quarter where bloody riots took place Sunday and Monday, according to one source reached by telephone from Chengdu. But more arrests had taken place since all foreign tourists were expelled from Lhasa on Thursday, the day after martial law went into force, said the source, who requested anonymity. Exact figures for the number of arrests were not available.

Foreigners who left Lhasa on Thursday said there were about 500 militiamen patrolling the riot-scarred Tibetan district, backed by several thousand Chinese Army regulars deployed across the Himalayan capital. Under martial law, security forces have sweeping powers to search for and detain suspects in connection with the rioting that left 12 people dead, according to the official Chinese press. Foreign travellers, who until their expulsion had been the sole regular source of independent information from Tibet, believe the death toll is as high as 50.

Four travellers flew into Chengdu on Friday after spending the night at Lhasa airport, two hours from the capital and far outside the martial law zone. One of them, Johann Felsing, 26, of Sydney, Australia, said he had heard "sporadic gunfire" in the early hours of Thursday morning from his room at the Banak Shol Hotel within the Old Tibetan Quarter. He said the shooting came from the general direction of the Jokhang Temple, the holiest shrine in Tibetan Buddhism and flashpoint of Sunday's disturbances. After dawn Thursday, he said, "everything was very quiet, business as usual really.... But there must have been 10 soldiers every 30 meters (yards)" inspecting identification papers at checkpoints. "There were a lot of troop movements.... I'm sure they were expecting a lot to happen today," Mr. Felsing said.

The March 10, 1959 uprising against Chinese rule left 10,000 Tibetans dead and sent the Dalai Lama, the temporal and spiritual leader of the six million Tibetans, into exile in India.

The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said Friday that Chinese troops and security forces responsible for imposing martial law in Tibet had been told to obey regulations governing the use of firearms and to follow orders. [passage omitted]

Correspondent Threatened

HK1003050189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] A correspondent had been detained and interrogated for 11 hours by Chinese police who brandished a pistol and threatened him with a year of imprisonment.

Guy Dinmore, of the REUTER NEWS AGENCY's Beijing Bureau, was questioned in detail about his activities in Lhasa during the past week.

He and fellow Briton, Jasper Becker, the correspondent for THE GUARDIAN in London, were ordered out of Tibet with other foreigners yesterday after being accused of impeding police work and taking photographs during disturbances, which is prohibited by Lhasa regulations.

Dinmore, 30, yesterday acknowledged that he had taken photographs and reported on the riots, saying that he regarded that "as my job as a journalist".

He had apparently angered police when he deliberately exposed film they were trying to confiscate from him.

He denied a charge that he had posed as a tourist when he entered Tibet, saying that a request for a visit made a month ago was never rejected.

When the Foreign Affairs office said they were too busy to arrange his trip, "I made my own arrangements", he said.

Authorities 'Aware' of Riots

HK1003013789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Mar 89 p 1

[From Daniel Kwan in Guangzhou]

[Text] Security authorities and Tibetans in Lhasa were apparently aware that something was going to happen on Sunday and the riots that raged for three days seemed to have been "planned" and "prepped," two eyewitnesses said yesterday.

They made the report on reaching Guangzhou after being ejected from Lhasa, even as an official spokesman in Beijing directly accused the Dalai Lama of instigating the violent protest against Chinese rule.

On the other hand, the Dalai Lama issued a statement commemorating the 1959 bloody uprising which sent him fleeing into exile, that the Tibetan struggle would never be quelled by violence and repression. [sentence as published]

The two witnesses were Finnish students Antero Airaksinen and Petra Pentikainen, who were doing research work in the Tibetan capital when they were forced by the martial law decree to fly to Chengdu and then to Guangzhou.

Mr Airaksinen, 22, a biology student, and Miss Pentikainen, 21, a student of religious history, said they were in the Jokhang Temple on Sunday just as the demonstrations began.

They said elderly monks at the temple told them that young monks and nuns were protesting in the streets.

The monks encouraged them to take photographs of "not just the rioters; but everything".

The students said police had checked their passports on Saturday night but they were given no warning about the apparently expected disturbance.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), quoting security department sources, said the "Tibetan separatist clique based abroad has recently sent its men into Tibet under the guise of tourists to incite riots, and they have also smuggled weapons into the region".

The official CHINA NEWS SERVICE also issued a statement last night saying that by 6 am on Wednesday the authorities had arrested a group of "key criminals involved in the separatist disturbances".

It said they found weapons, bullets, stolen goods, printing machines, reactionary publications and the banned "Mountain and Snow Lion" flag.

But the Finnish students said they did not see any Tibetan people carrying arms, although the official Chinese version said one policeman was shot dead by the rioters.

The students said some Tibetans were seen carrying knives during the day, but they had not seen anyone using them.

Mr Airaksinen said he had the feeling that "when night-fall came, the knives also came out".

Thirty-five of the foreign tourists expelled from Lhasa yesterday had signed a statement accusing the authorities of taking excessive action in quashing the riots.

"While the Tibetan demonstrators became violent and destructive in expressing their anger and frustration, we feel that the magnitude and bloodiness of the crisis has been caused by the incompetence of the authorities," said the statement.

It was addressed to the United Nations, but has not yet been sent.

"Shootings by the authorities have been excessive, unpredictable, indiscriminate, and there have on occasion been atrocities," it said.

State radio quoted Tibet's Communist Party chief Hu Jintao as telling policemen injured in the riots that they might have to enforce stiffer measures.

"The party and the government thank you for not fearing sacrifice or hardship to complete your tasks," he was quoted as saying.

The Tibetan regional government last night issued two more martial law orders, widening the scope of the crackdown.

Order number five demands the immediate surrender of anyone known to be involved in planning and instigating riots, taking part in violent activities including beating, smashing, looting and burning or harbouring criminals and hiding looted goods.

Those who voluntarily gave themselves up to the police would be treated with leniency, the order said.

Those who made reports would be protected and those who took revenge on those who made reports would be severely punished, it said.

Order number six instructs the police, armed police and soldiers in Lhasa to obey orders and strictly observe "rules governing the use of weapons by the police".

They were to do their utmost to safeguard public property and the safety of people's lives and property.

Chinese troops began rounding up Tibetans soon after most of the foreigners were sent out of the city, a Tibetan woman said.

"They're grabbing everyone," said the woman. "Soldiers are all over the place and they're grabbing everyone."

The woman, who runs a small hotel in Lhasa, was interviewed by telephone from Beijing.

She said she could not estimate how many people had been taken away.

"Many people," she said, "many people. It is many more than when the foreigners were here."

Meanwhile, the authorities announced that four more people had died from injuries suffered in Sunday's protest.

The state-run radio news said four people had died in the hospital "during emergency life-saving procedures." The report did not say whether the dead were Tibetans.

The four deaths bring the official toll to 16 and about 100 wounded.

Western travellers say most Tibetans believe between 20 and 30 were killed.

The Finnish students said in Guangzhou they had seen no shooting but they had heard that about 50 people were killed during the first three days.

However, several businessmen said they learned that the death toll could be between 500 and 800.

"A lot of people were killed, including many woman and children," a Bangkok-based businessman cited Tibetan sources as saying, adding that the violence on Tuesday was the worst of the three days.

The businessman with many years' experience in the region witnessed one incident in which Chinese security forces "walked up, knelt and fired at unarmed people".

"A Tibetan I have known for years told me he saw two people running away from the police on Monday, and the police just filled them full of bullets," said Steve Marshall, 37, of New Orleans.

Mr Marshall, who witnessed Sunday's protest, said he wrote the statement issued by the foreigners.

He said several Tibetans had told him police shot fleeing citizens and cited reports that police entered at least three private homes and fatally shot occupants.

Mr Marshall denied Chinese allegations, repeated in the NCNA commentary, that the Tibetans were armed.

"The Chinese are liars," he said. "The Tibetans have not shot at the Chinese."

Another businessman in Guangzhou said that contrary to official reports, Tibetan monks were not at the forefront of the demonstrations.

"Everybody with a shaved head was picked up on Sunday," he cited Tibetan sources as saying.

A businesswoman in Guangzhou said "the pilgrims looked confused. It was the people who lived here (Lhasa)" who were involved in the protests.

The business people said that after the imposition of martial law they were not allowed to leave their compounds on Wednesday.

"They clamped down very tight. You couldn't move," said a British Journalist also on the flight from Lhasa.

The Finnish students said that on their way to the airport yesterday, they were not escorted by police but their bus was stopped on three occasions.

A third Western businessman who has made numerous trips to the region said members of the Public Security Bureau came to the room of every foreigner.

The businessman quoted the police as saying: "Orders have come down from Beijing. You must leave by plane or road."

There were two flights from Lhasa yesterday morning, one of which continued on to Guangzhou. The businessman said other foreigners took the bus to Nepal.

"English teachers and hotel staff were the only ones allowed to stay," he added.

The group said shooting usually began in the evening.

"They let the demonstrations run their course until the evening, then they stomped it out."

"Nobody went out after 6 or 7 pm," he said.

"There were a lot of nervous teenagers (soldiers) with machine guns. The soldiers were very trigger happy," one woman said.

Tibet Secretary Visits Riot Sites
HK0903135489 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 March Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, went to Chengguan District in Lhasa City to extend his warm regards to the cadres, staff, and workers who had continued their work during the recent riot in Lhasa City.

Hu Jintao also listened to the report given by the responsible comrades of the Chengguan District CPC Committee on the situation concerning the recent riots. The Chengguan District CPC Committee is located in the centre of Beijing Road East, which was the site of the recent riots. On 5 and 6 March a group of separatists rioted, carrying out acts of assault, vandalism, looting, and arson to houses, causing heavy damages to (Chengguang) District.

After listening to the report by the responsible comrades of the Chengguan District CPC Committee, Comrade Hu Jintao said that the sabotage perpetrated by the separatists had soon been brought to an end when martial law came into force at 0000 on 8 March and the entire situation in

Lhasa City also took an immediate turn for the better. However, people should not slacken their vigilance against the separatists because they may employ new methods to continue their sabotage in Lhasa City.

Comrade Hu Jintao said that it is all the more necessary for all the people to heighten their vigilance against any new attempt made by the separatists. It is necessary to resolutely and severely crack down on any new separatist activities. Comrade Hu Jintao said that the masses have felt unaccustomed to the enforcement of martial law. This situation requires cadres at all levels to carry out ideological education among the masses to explain that the purpose of enforcing martial law in Lhasa City is to create an environment of stability and unity and protect the lives and property of the masses. The cadres at all levels should try their best to win understanding and support from the masses. In the meantime cadres at all levels should make it clear that although martial law has been enforced in Lhasa City the CPC's policies toward Tibet will remain unchanged, to dispel the worries and misgivings of the masses. It is necessary to rely on the majority of the masses, the broad masses of the cadres, armed police units, and PLA units to stabilize the situation in Lhasa City as quickly as possible.

American Professor Praises Martial Law
OW0903135589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Lhasa, March 9 (XINHUA)—"The martial law enforced in Lhasa is helpful to the stability of the communities in the city and the decision made by the Chinese Government is wise and timely," an English teacher who is working in Lhasa said today.

Invited by the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences, Saint Paul Gaffney Jr., who is an American citizen, has worked in Tibet since September, 1987.

Professor Gaffney said that the enforcement of martial law will end the riots in Lhasa, turning unrest into stability.

In the United States, riots also occurred in some places and local authorities had to impose martial law, he said.

During the limited time when martial law is enforced, local security forces are mobilized and citizens must not go out of their houses until the unrest is over, he said.

Gaffney said that he hoped to visit more places and learn more about Tibet during his two years' teaching in the autonomous region.

However, he said, if riots often occur, he could not fulfill his wish.

"Tibet is a beautiful and rich region and Tibetans are very friendly," he said, "but development in the region needs more help."

Dalai Lama Requests Talks

BK0803124689 Hong Kong AFP in English
1229 GMT 8 Mar 89

[Text] New Delhi March 8 (AFP)—The Dalai Lama's government-in-exile said Wednesday that it was ready for talks with China to settle the Tibetan conflict, hours after Beijing imposed martial law in the Tibetan capital.

"Despite the current tragic events we are still ready to hold talks with the Chinese so that a peaceful solution can be found," the Tibetan spiritual leader's bureau said here in a statement. "We call upon the Chinese to immediately lift the martial law and to stop all violent methods to solve the issue," the statement added.

The statement strongly protested the imposition of martial law, which went into effect in Lhasa at midnight Tuesday after three days of pro-independence protests which left 12 people dead by the official count and up to 30 according to eyewitness accounts. The move came three days ahead of the 30th anniversary Friday of a bloody anti-Chinese uprising in Tibet which left 10,000 people dead and saw the Dalai Lama flee into exile in India.

"We believe this authoritarian measure has been instituted to justify the continuing abuses of basic human rights in Tibet. We fear that the Chinese will use this as an excuse to resort to more repressive methods," the statement said. "The imposition of martial law reveals that the Chinese have lost control of the situation in Tibet," the statement said. It said Beijing should realise that "force and repression cannot resolve the issue, the answer lies in accepting the reality and seeking a political solution."

Earlier Wednesday the Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) issued a statement saying that the imposition of martial law in Lhasa signalled that Beijing had lost control over Tibet and called for Tibet's independence. "By imposing martial law China has admitted that it has lost all control over the situation in Tibet," the TYC statement said.

It is the first time that the Chinese government has imposed martial law since the People's Republic was founded in 1949. "The fact that Chinese authorities have to use guns to suppress peaceful demonstrations by Tibetans is proof of the fact that China has no moral or legal authority to rule in Tibet," the TYC said. The congress, which claims a membership of 10,000, said it feared martial law would entail "unprecedented brutality and oppression behind closed doors."

It urged the United Nations to recognise "the fact that China has lost all control in Tibet and to call on China to restore independence to Tibet in accordance with U.N. Resolution 1514" of December 14, 1962, which demanded independence for colonial countries and people. "The democratic government headed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama is the only legitimate government which can bring peace to Tibet," the TYC said.

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the six million Tibetans, lives in exile in the northern Indian hill town of Dharamsala. The TYC urged India to accord recognition to the Dalai Lama's government and ask China to grant independence to Tibet if New Delhi had "any moral strength still left." It also asked the Indian parliament to condemn China's martial law move.

India does not recognise the Dalai Lama's exile government and treats happenings in Tibet as an internal affair of China. Recent Sino-Indian moves to normalise relations embittered by a 1962 war over their disputed border have caused concern among the Tibetan refugee community in India. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid a landmark visit to Beijing in December, the first by an Indian premier in 34 years, and reiterated India's stand that Tibet was a Chinese internal affair.

'Foreign Instigation' Hinders Talks

HK1003045989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Mar 89 p 10

[Text] A vice-director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission in charge of Tibetan affairs says "foreign instigation" in the latest riots in Lhasa could greatly reduce the chance of reconciliation talks with the Dalai Lama.

In a telephone interview, the official, Mr Ren Yinong, strongly condemned foreign involvement in the riots. He also reiterated that the central government will not tolerate any separatists in the country.

"Recent bloody riots initiated by separatists would certainly aggravate any liaison between the Dalai Lama and Beijing," he said. "The separatists have been inciting riots in the past 30 years," he said, adding that they have never ranked the general well-being of the Tibetan people as their top priority.

"They talk about human rights, but rule of lamasery used to enforce serfdom, which was contrary to their slogans," he said.

Dalai Lama Issues Statement

BK0903100489 Hong Kong AFP in English
0953 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (AFP)—Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, said Thursday that repressive measures would not extinguish the independence campaign in his homeland and asked China to open negotiations.

"No amount of repression, however brutal and violent, can silence the voice of freedom and justice," the Dalai Lama said in a statement released here on the eve of the 30th anniversary of a failed uprising by Tibetans against Chinese rule. "The frequent peaceful demonstrations which have taken place spontaneously throughout Tibet over the past years are a clear indication of a much larger problem," he said in a three-page statement.

The Dalai Lama, who heads his government-in-exile in India's northern hill town of Dharamsala, did not mention the martial law which went into effect in Tibet Tuesday night after three days of bloody anti-Chinese riots in which 12 people were killed by official count. But he expressed grief over the deaths, saying: "We not only honour these brave men, women and children today but also more than one million other Tibetans who have died as a result of four decades of Chinese occupation."

The violence was some of the worst in Tibet since the failed 1959 uprising which left 10,000 people dead and sent the Dalai Lama fleeing into exile in India followed by 100,000 other Tibetans.

"Unfortunately," he added, "the Chinese leadership still fails to understand the real situation in Tibet and the extent of dissatisfaction among Tibetan people."

The Dalai Lama also criticised Beijing for delaying peace talks with his representatives "for one reason or another" and urged them to work for a negotiated settlement of the Tibetans' struggle. "As the Chinese leaders have shown more realism than in the past, I remain hopeful that they will see the wisdom of resolving the issue peacefully through negotiations," he said. "I firmly believe a resolution based on the framework proposed by us will not only benefit the Tibetan and the Chinese people, but will also contribute to regional and global peace and stability," the statement added.

Last year, during a visit to Strasbourg in France, the Dalai Lama abandoned calls for full independence and proposed that Beijing handle Tibetan defence and foreign affairs and grant his six million compatriots full autonomy in all other areas. The Dalai Lama subsequently agreed to direct talks with China, and a first round of negotiations was to be held in Geneva in January this year.

The Tibetan leader described the Tibetans' fight against China as a "non-violent struggle" and said he was aware that many Tibetans were unhappy about his Strasbourg proposals which Beijing rejected. "I am aware of the deep felt disappointment...", he said. "As I have stated before, the final decision will be left to the Tibetan people themselves to take."

Tibetan exiles were to hold a rally here Friday to mark the 30th anniversary of the uprising. Tibetan sources said the Dalai Lama would address a public gathering in Dharamsala to mark the occasion.

In Indian Parliament, an opposition member Thursday accused China of violating human rights in Tibet and urged New Delhi to intervene in defence of the Tibetan people. "What is happening in Lhasa is a cruel violation of human rights," S.P. Malaviya of the Janata Dal (People's Party) said in the upper house. The Indian

Government, which treats Tibet as an internal affair of China, expressed concern Wednesday at the latest Lhasa violence and said it was watching the situation closely.

Dalai Lama Interviewed

*HK1003045089 Hong Kong Commercial Radio
in English 0210 GMT 10 Mar 89*

["Exclusive Interview" with Dalai Lama by program anchor Aileen Bridgewater; from the "Aileen Bridgewater Show"—recorded in Dharamsala, India—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Bridgewater] Your Holiness, how do you personally view your current position as exiled Dalai Lama?

[Dalai] One way, sad, of course, this is particularly, you know, you see, a human being, I think, you see, in a lifetime the best period, I think age 30, 40, these years I think you ought to call the cream of a lifetime. So during that period I [words indistinct] and was involved in our own country, you see the situation is not a happy one, very sad. And another aspect, I am just a Buddhist monk, in that sense, outside places is not much difference. The most important thing is freedom, and that I have here. [laughs]

[Bridgewater] But you would not have in your own country?

[Dalai] Oh yes, that's right. Comparatively now things are improving, so we are hopeful, but things are not easy, of course.

[Bridgewater] You have promised your people that you will go back to Tibet and be with them, do you think this is viable?

[Dalai] I think so.

[Bridgewater] But not yet.

[Dalai] At the moment, actually I received verbal messages as well as written messages from Tibet. These mostly are elder people, they ask me before their final day, I should come, I should return, and let them have a say [words indistinct]. Then the majority express to me, although they are very much eager to see early as possible, under present circumstances I should not return, I should not come. They feel the Dalai Lama in a free atmosphere where, you see I can express on behalf of the Tibetan people, for them that is the most important than physically that he returned. They realize that this is the situation, so you see most young people feel like that, so I also feel that under present circumstances I could serve Tibetan people and Tibetan culture, can serve from outside better than returned.

[Bridgewater] What about the recent death of the Panchen Lama? What are the ramifications of that, and what were his special roles?

[Dalai] Very sad. As a Tibetan, of course we lost one not only spiritual leader but also I regard him as a freedom fighter. Then as a monk who, close friend with him. I am very sorry you see, the whole of his life was spent under such a difficult situation. He never enjoyed freedom. I'm very sad, very sad. Then as a Buddhist monk, it is no use to worry, simply to say looking to future, looking forward. [laughs] [passage on reincarnation omitted]

[Bridgewater] In your speech in June '88, you agreed that the PRC would retain responsibility for foreign policy. Now the majority of your people in Tibet don't accept that. What is your solution to the situation of them not accepting it and you saying that you would agree to that?

[Dalai] Now this is my proposal, or, I'll say, proposal as a basis for negotiation, to discuss with the PRC Government. But you see in my statement I made very clear that the ultimate decision lies on the Tibetan people themselves, so this is just my suggestion, my idea. You see usually I myself regard as a free spokesman for the Tibetan people, you see, I see some danger that while the present situation remains, and what you call, the demographic aggression taking place, now for example, my own birth-place area, the Chinese population now much bigger than the Tibetan population, according to recent information, the Chinese population more than 3 million, Tibetan population about 900,000. So therefore if the present situation remains, then within the next, say, 10 or 15 years the Tibetans will be a minority in our own land, and that is [words indistinct], that is they not only lost the Tibetan culture, something of a tragedy, not only a tragedy for the Tibetan people, but also is a tragedy for the world, I feel, because the Tibetan culture is one of the ancient, what do you say, one of the ancient world cultures, and also I might say Tibetan culture, especially Buddhism, is something quite sophisticated and quite relevant in modern times. So therefore if you see that situation happened, then there is something quite big, sad.

Now you see I myself call this idea as middle way, the complete secession, complete independence is difficult to achieve, the Chinese Government find very difficult to accept. And at the same time, if the present situation remains, then there is, as I mentioned earlier, there is real danger. Therefore is it worthwhile as a free spokesman trying to find some kind of solution through the middle way, so that's why you see I mentioned this point, this proposal. And I already find, you see, quite a number of Tibetans, particularly inside Tibet, as you mentioned, you see they disagree about my idea, but then, you see, I'm arguing with these people, with my own [word indistinct]. But I can, let's say, pursue, I can pursue, eventually I think I can convince.

[Bridgewater] That the compromise will be a solution?

[Dalai] Yes, that is my hope. This anyway is a practical thing, and also you see, I think for saving Tibetan culture for the long run, that also, you see, I think of great benefit

for the Chinese people also. After all you see the Chinese people for many centuries they were Buddhists, even today they are Buddhists, quite a number of Buddhists. So [words indistinct] in Chinese mind, there is something [words indistinct], so even from that viewpoint the preservation of Tibetan culture, specially Tibetan Buddhism, is very important for Chinese people also. But unfortunately, at present, some of our Chinese friends do not realize that, lack of, let's say, lack of knowledge, lack of [word indistinct], and due to ignorance. [passage on Chinese civilization omitted]

As our eastern neighbor, for some centuries, we lived as neighbors side by side, sometimes very good relations, sometimes bad relations, fight. [laughs] At the moment, not so good relations.

[Bridgewater] Would you say it has been worse?

[Dalai] I think, truthfully, I think this is the direst period of our history, very sad. [break for newsbriefs] [passage on current world changes omitted]

[Bridgewater] You say that relations between Tibet and China have never been more gloomy, I think you used.

[Dalai] The Chinese attitude toward Tibetans, comparatively, there is some change, change for better, but still we need to see much more change. It is not adequate. I feel there is a way, I think there is a possibility to, let's say, disperse this mistrust and misunderstanding. It will take time, not easy. But unfortunately, our Chinese friends, you see, their minds, sometimes, you see, quite closed. It is my worry, sometimes, you see, the bamboo or iron curtain, curtain on border is not much worry, but main worry is in their mind, some kind of curtain, which prevent other people's idea and other people's suggestions. So it is difficult to communicate human being to human being. You see their own idea, somehow, is fixed, and other ideas simply could not enter in their mind. That's the worst thing. So that's I think the main obstacle to get harmony, to bring harmony, genuine harmony.

[Bridgewater] You have put forward your five-point plan for peace and yet you still have not met with the Chinese, although I understand they suggested that you could nominate the place and the time, and you said Geneva in January. Geneva is still there but January has come and gone.

[Dalai] Well next January, another January also, you see it will come, but anyway, I think, I'm hoping you see we can say it's a few months, I think the talk might start at Geneva, I'm hoping.

[Bridgewater] Next January?

[Dalai] No, within a short, within a few months, it might take place, discussion, that's the only way to solve this problem, the problem which the Chinese, although they find it difficult to admit entirely, in reality, there is a

problem, therefore the Tibetan question is very sensitive to the Chinese mind. If there's no problem, then no reason to feel sensitive. So that problem it is better to admit and try to solve. That is of real benefit.

[Bridgewater] How important is it that you meet urgently soon?

[Dalai] What I feel important, that is, whether success or not, you see, it is better to try, and to discuss, and to talk.

[Bridgewater] In the past at this time of year you have had many visitors from Tibet who have come through with permits, this year there have been very few, and even those have come without permission. How do you account for that? Do you think there has been some change in policy?

[Dalai] Yes, China is putting more restrictions to people come and go, because they are that sensitive, it is foolish, actually. As another thing, this is very difficult, almost impossible, to hide, sooner or later it come, it come clear, it becomes known, it will be known.

[Bridgewater] So after your experience with having an agreement with China that was signed and sealed and authorized in every proper way, how do you think the people of Hong Kong could expect things to go after 1997?

[Dalai] [Laughs] [Words indistinct] someone who come from Hong Kong, and I told, was told, the population number around 6 million, the number 6 it seems, not very lucky. [laughs]

[Bridgewater] Have you not got 6 million Tibetans as well?

[Dalai] [Laughs]

[Bridgewater] Your people, Your Holiness, are fearful that if you return to your own country, there could be an assassination attempt on your life, or even here for that matter. How do you feel about that?

[Dalai] I don't think any such danger, even I go to Tibet, I don't think any such danger, I don't think.

[Bridgewater] So you would go to Tibet?

[Dalai] Well it is my country, you see, as a human being, to fully utilize one's own creative nature, that's most important. Under present circumstances, if I return, the Chinese Government will elaborately welcome, but then they also give me some seal on my mouth, that I don't want.

[Bridgewater] Here you can speak freely.

[Dalai] [Laughs] Yes, that's I think better. [passage on general description of 20th century omitted]

NPC Representative Cited on Amnesty Appeals
HK0403064089 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 4 Mar 89 p 2

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] Chinese leaders will not seriously consider calls for an amnesty for political prisoners in China, a Hong Kong deputy to the National People's Congress said last night.

"It is taboo for Chinese leaders to do anything under pressure from outside China," Mr Ng Hong-mun, supervisor of Pui Kiu Middle School and a veteran NPC delegate, told members of the Professional Teachers Union.

Union members wrote to Mr Ng and Mr Cheng Yiu-tong, another Hong Kong NPC deputy, requesting an interview to express their concern over human rights and the Fang Lizhi incident in particular.

Mr Ng said: "People should understand the real situation in China and especially the thinking of Chinese leaders."

But he promised the five union members, including Legislative Councillor Mr Szeto Wah, that he would relay their request to the NPC the prisoners be pardoned.

"China is in general more open when compared with the past, although there are some exceptions in individual incidents," Mr Ng told the educators.

But they insisted that no excuses should be allowed in individual cases.

Professor Fang was stopped by Chinese police from attending a banquet for U.S. President George Bush even though he had an invitation.

Mr Ng criticised the handling of the situation by both sides.

He said while it was inappropriate for the U.S. to invite guests whom China did not welcome, he criticised the Chinese for not being more broad-minded.

He said the human rights problem in China was more complex than the Fang issue.

However, he agreed that it would be a welcome move for the NPC to pardon some so-called "political prisoners" this year to make the 40th anniversary of New China and the 70th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement.

"If those who are suggesting an amnesty for Wei Jing-shen and other prisoners jailed for the Beijing Spring activities take a more subtle and less confrontational way, it will be easier for them to reach their goal," said Mr Ng.

"I think it is wrong to point out the name of a particular person. If they said that special pardons for a group of prisoners would show the country's stability, I think the government would accept or at least, consider the suggestion."

The second session of the Seventh NPC meeting will open later this month.

It will receive an open letter signed by hundreds of prominent mainland and overseas intellectuals demanding the release of Wei Jingshen and other political prisoners.

"According to the regulations of the NPC a motion cannot be discussed unless three delegations raise the same issue." Mr Ng said he could not see the issue of special pardons being debated.

Each delegation represents a province. Hong Kong and Macao members belong to the Guangdong delegation.

Mr Ng said he would appeal to the NPC to speed up the establishment of a legal system to protect basic human rights.

Fang Lizhi 'Personally' Narrates Banquet Incident
OW0903111189 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO
in Chinese 28 Feb 89 p 3

["Account Narrated by Fang Li-chih and Li Shu-hsien Personally About the Incident"—CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO headline]

[Text] At 1730 on 26 February 1989, Fang Li-chih [Fang Lizhi] and Li Shu-hsien left their home in Paofushih in their American friend Perry Link's car. Besides the driver, there were two couples, or four persons, in the car.

At about 1800 when the car was near the Great Wall Hotel and Kunlun Hotel, 100 or so policemen in uniforms and plain clothes personnel stood before our car. About three to five policemen in uniforms stopped us, saying that the driver had violated the regulations at the previous intersection. They ordered the driver to make a detour and stopped the car on the side of the Kunlun Hotel.

After our American friend went out to negotiate unsuccessfully, four of us got out of the car. The police surrounded the car and stopped us: "You have violated the regulations and cannot leave." We said: "The driver may stay for the violation. Let's go." After we walked a dozen steps, a tall young man in dark blue tunic suit accompanied by a middle aged sturdy woman approached Fang Li-chih and forcibly took Fang with him, saying: "Let's go there for a talk." After Fang was taken for about 10 meters, Li stepped forward and pulled Fang aside: "It is not good to go too far. If he wants to have a talk, let's have it here."

The man (who had neither told us his name, nor asked ours) said: "I am a principal responsible person of the secret service for President Bush's security during his current visit. Your names are not on the guest list provided by the Secret Service from the U.S. side." We, then, retreated to the car to join our American friends and told them once again what the man had just said. The American friend said: "This is impossible, we can request verification from the U.S. side." At this point, we realized that our friends' car and driver had disappeared.

We retreated toward the Kunlun Hotel. Someone waved us to enter. We didn't, and called a taxi instead. A minute after the taxi left the hotel, we were again stopped by the police. It was alleged that the vehicle had to be taken away for repairs because the lights did not work. The driver was told to get out of the car for a talk. After the driver returned, he told us that he had to follow the instructions. We immediately got out of the taxi and decided to take a bus.

On the way, we waited at two bus stops and, because of police intervention, three buses did not make the stop.

Between 1900 and 2030, we decided to walk but were constantly followed by a dozen or so persons, with the closest one at about 10 meters away. There were also police cars and motor cars along the road.

First, we arrived at the gate of the British Embassy and asked for the building number.

We continued to walk and met three British Embassy staff members. Our American friend stepped forward to explain the situation and asked to borrow a small car. The Britons did not have a car but promised to help us for sure.

Then, we arrived at No 17 Kuanghua Road, residence of the U.S. ambassador to China. Our American friend asked to use the intercom. It did not work. At that time, three police cars and a dozen or so policemen were in front of the residence.

We then met a group of tourists, and they also did not have a car.

Finally we met a Canadian couple. The husband recognized Fang Li-chih. He said he'd like to invite us to their house and drive us to wherever we wanted to go.

Between 2030 and 2100, we telephoned, from the Canadian couple's house, our son at home and told him where we were.

Immediately the telephone interviews began.

Between 2100 and early hours of 27 February, the Canadian husband drove us to the Shangri-la Hotel where we accepted telephone interviews from ABC, NBC, and CBS, and answered questions from many reporters in the Press Room.

We were escorted back to our home in Paofushih by ABC reporters.

[The above is accompanied by a photocopy of a note written and signed by Fang Li-chih and Li Shu-hsien, which reads as follows:

"The Course of the 26 February 1989 Incident

"On the afternoon of (21) February, the U.S. Embassy sent a special messenger to our house to deliver two invitations to Fang Li-chih and Li Shu-hsien to attend a farewell banquet for Bush's visit to China.

"Time: 7 p.m. 26 February 1989

"Place: Great Wall Hotel

"[Signed] Fang Li-chih and Li Shu-hsien
"27 February 1989"]

Fang Lizhi Interviewed

OW0903060489 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO
in Chinese 28 Feb 89 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Fang Lizhi by Chiang Suhui, CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO special correspondent based in Hong Kong: "They Can Stop Me, But Not the Process of Democratization;" date and place of interview not given—first paragraph is CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO introduction]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with a reporter from this newspaper, Fang Li-chih [Fang Lizhi] said this incident will help people to better understand the current situation and the direction of development.

Question: Have you talked about this matter with someone from the U.S. Embassy?

Fang Li-chih: No. It was too late. But Perry Link has gone.

Perry: I went there this morning. They said that while boarding plane this morning, Bush told Vice Premier Wu Xueqian that he regretted the incident of the previous night. Answering reporters' questions on the plane, Bush said he asked the U.S. Embassy to gather further information about the incident and then report to him. He was very concerned about the incident.

Question: Do you think if there is any relation between the incident and a power struggle among the central authorities?

Fang: That is hard to answer. I don't have any information about this.

Question: What do you think of President's Bush's concern over the incident?

Fang: I think this is a good beginning. Past U.S. Presidents have shown little concern over China's human right problems during their visits to China. This is the first such case. It is too early to assess Bush's concern, but this concern will further improve relations between China and the United States.

Question: Did the Chinese authorities exert any pressure on you after you decided to attend last evening's banquet?

Fang: No. No one called me before I left for the banquet.

Mrs Fang: Would our attending the banquet last evening have contributed more to social stability and unity, or did so many policemen circling us yesterday contribute more? Isn't that a simple question to answer.

Question: I have heard that intellectuals in China responded strongly to the incident. Will that have a chain effect? If they protest the incident, what attitude will you adopt?

Fang: The telephone at my home rang nonstop all this morning. Many of my friends expressed their indignation and their support for me. I thank them very much for their concern, but I do not hope to worsen the situation. We need to keep cool at all times. I am afraid that some students will take things to extremes. That would not be good. We need a harmonic atmosphere currently. My personal interests are not important. All I hope that the incident will convince more people that we should fight for this cause and not be scared.

Question: The incident has taken place, and media all over the world have reported it as a stupid incident. What remedial measures do you think the Chinese Government should take?

Fang: I think the best would be to adopt a democratic attitude. At least a statesman's demeanor should be maintained. Yesterday's action was very stupid. If there are any different opinions, they should be discussed. We are not unreasonable people. The leaders have stressed their hope for dialogue. But I and many people I know have talked a lot, but nobody talked to us.

Question: Will you take any legal actions against the police for stopping you from attending the banquet?

Fang: I will not look into the legal position of the police, because it is apparent that they acted on orders. I sympathize with the police.

Question: Will the incident facilitate or impede the democratization process in mainland China?

Fang: In the end, this incident will certainly facilitate the democratization process. It will help everyone to see the current situation in China better and realize what we have been doing. This is not about one person. We can see the whole society in this incident, and that we need to

do more. Everyone will be inspired. Some of my friends had not talked much recently, but after this incident, they feel they have to speak out. Has the incident had such an effect?

Question: Have you ever worried about your personal safety and the safety of your family?

Fang: I am not unconcerned, no. But I am quite optimistic. I do not think anything too bizarre will take place in China. It is not that I am not afraid, but I will not change my views just because of a possible threat. If we need democracy, my views on human rights will not change.

Question: Are you connected with Chen Jun's 1989 General Pardon Work Group?

Fang: No.

Question: Taiwan's press waited until 1300 for news about the incident. But none of today's mainland newspapers mentions you. How do you view freedom of press on the two shores?

Fang: I need not say anything. It is very clear that the difference is too great.

Question: How does mainland China control the press?

Fang: You should ask people from mainland's press circle. A XINHUA reporter is here.

Question: Did you know that Chen Jun's pub and bookstore will be closed down? What do you think of this?

Fang: If the closing is due to talking about human rights issues, that would be an ominous sign.

Question: They said political activities were carried out at the pub and bookstore. Is that true?

Fang: What are political activities? People gathering to discuss social issues is also a political activity.

Mrs Fang: Every school and unit has a place for political activities. It should be clearly stipulated what kinds of political activities are not allowed. The authorities concerned refer to political activities that do not conform to their views.

Question: Why did they allow the U.S. side to invite you?

Fang: The invitation was directly sent to my home. I even telephoned the Chinese Academy of Sciences after I received the invitation. They did not make any comment, just saying that they knew.

Question: Did the U.S. side ask you to respond if you wished to attend the banquet?

Fang: They called me before sending the invitation. I said I was willing and very happy to accept the invitation.

Question: The government still does not allow you to go out of the country. Have you applied again to visit foreign countries?

Fang: We have applied many times, because there have been many open invitations.

Question: Currently, many intellectuals are filled with righteous indignation and have expressed their support for you. However, news about this is censored. How can this force find expression?

Fang: Yes, currently this is the basic problem in human rights in China. At present not even one newspaper is allowed to publish such news.

Question: After 33 people signed their names to a petition, someone of the Ministry of Justice began to interfere in the matter, and the whole thing was put down. Do you think that in mainland China authority is such that one person's comments can put down people's thinking?

Fang: I think the matter has not been totally put down, only that they have not found other channels to express their thinking. I heard that some people are still writing letters.

Question: The U.S. Embassy seems to plan to express regret to the foreign ministry over the incident. Do you expect anything?

Fang: The incident directly concerns the U.S. President's invitation, so it is normal for the United States to show its attitude. This is a matter of principle for the United States: We should adopt one standard, not double standards, on human rights issues. China's human right activities are a part of the world's, so of course we need to do it ourselves.

Question: Just why did they not allow you to attend the banquet? Were they afraid of putting you in the limelight?

Fang: Haven't I received more publicity this way? You should ask them the reason. I think the reason is more or less the same as the reason I am not allowed to go abroad. They don't like some of my remarks.

Question: Has the incident any impact on mainland China's policy of one country, two systems?

Fang: Doing things by using police force, like yesterday's incident, can only erode their image. Practicing a policy of one country, two systems calls for even greater tolerance. If they cannot even tolerate a dinner, like the one planned yesterday, together, the situation really worries me.

Fang Lizhi on Human Rights

OW0903005689 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO
in Chinese 28 Feb 89 P 3

[CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO facsimile from Peiping]

[Text] Thank you for your concern on this matter. I received President Bush's invitation on the afternoon of 22 February. It was delivered to me by [an official of the U.S.] Embassy. I was very pleased. I was invited because I think, during my many academic visits to the United States, and in my collaboration with many American counterparts as a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, I have done what little I could to promote the development of Sino-U.S. exchanges and relations. Furthermore, you all know that I have said much with respect to human rights and democracy. In this sense, I was very pleased I was invited. I realized that the authorities would not be pleased [with the invitation] because they never endorsed my view on democracy and human rights. Nevertheless, I thought the banquet could provide an opportunity for easing the tension. If I could attend the dinner party, along with some state leaders, my attendance would indicate that our country had harmony and could tolerate different views. Although I anticipated some leaders would not be particularly pleased with my attendance, I thought they would act like statesmen and put up with people with different views during the banquet. Nevertheless, I anticipated some obstruction. However, when friends inquired for me about the invitation, I remained optimistic. I thought there ought not to be any problem, because all I would do at the banquet was to eat.

Many reporters asked me what I would say on the occasion—especially what would I say about human rights. Although I have said much about human rights, I didn't think it was an occasion for me to speak. On such a social occasion, with the attendance of several hundred people, saying just "How are you?" would be quite enough. So I really wasn't ready to make any speech at all. This was how I felt and anticipated after receiving the invitation. The incident last evening was really regrettable. It was quite unexpected, because I felt, even if certain people were displeased [with the invitation extended to me], they would never act in such an unstatesmanlike manner. That we should be manhandled and interrupted by the police was really regrettable. It clearly shows the state of human rights in China. Although I did not prepare to say anything about human rights at the banquet, the incident last night taught us a new lesson about human rights. When a president invites a professor to attend a large party, it should be considered as a very common thing. Being invited is also a form of freedom and privilege. But such privileges and freedom have now been violated, and it is very regrettable. Freedom from fear is one basic concept of human rights. I must admit, however, that I feared during the 30 minutes I travelled from the Great Wall Restaurant to the U.S. Embassy; but I tried to remain calm, because we

had two ladies accompanying us. But, we were surrounded by people, automobiles, and husky fellows, and anything could happen. I couldn't help thinking of the writer whom I want to kill, and I was frightened. People living in a modern and developed society should not have such feelings of fear, because freedom from fear should be the most basic human right. But, I was profoundly frightened yesterday. Nevertheless, the police did not take any physical action against us yesterday. That was something good, and we certainly did not want anything like that to happen.

Another thing I want to say is: Some people say that those people who demand more democracy and more human rights in China will adversely affect reform. I don't agree with this view, which is incongruous with the actual situation. Personally, I endorse reform and have clearly expressed my support for the reform which has taken place in the agricultural and economic sectors, and for the administrative reform of separating party and administrative affairs. Democracy is specifically needed for supporting reform. While we say we need democracy, by no means do we mean that we want to elect our president immediately and directly. I have time and again stated that we are not ready for that yet. Nor do we mean that there should be many parties. I think China today absolutely does not have the conditions for the formation of opposition parties. The most basic human rights are the kind of democracy we want now. What we need most are basic freedoms of thought, speech, and the press; and these basic freedoms should be the same in the East and in the West. Today we really need democracy, otherwise our reform cannot proceed. Let me cite an example to justify my point. Corruption is now very serious. In order to deal with this problem, we need more people who can work independently in supervising the conduct of certain corporations and government functionaries. Supervision is a form of democracy, no matter whether it comes from the media or from other sectors. This is the kind of democracy, or human rights, we need more today. As for the claim that I constantly contradict the views of the central authorities, it is also an unjustifiable claim. Since they launched the reform programs, the central authorities have changed a great deal. When they say that we should "hold on to the rocks are while crossing the stream" implies changeability: While there is only one direction, it is changeable. For example, they said early last year that commodity prices must be decontrolled; but 6 months later, they said price control must be tightened. That is to say, the central authorities have never stuck to an unchangeable view. Under these circumstances, I think it is very good that different people, especially the intellectuals, can put forward their different views and are allowed to think and speak whatever they want, because only by doing this can we really find out what kind of problems we have. For example, I remember that, at about this time last year, some economists said that price reform without being matched by reform of property ownership was dangerous. Thus, only when people can freely analyze the problems they may encounter—including holding on to the rocks are while crossing the stream—shall we be able to act more

accurately. It is bad if we only listen to the central authorities' opinions and disregard the views of all others. Even the central authorities have to make their decisions on the basis of the views of other people, and it is a fact that they change their decisions constantly.

Furthermore, the fact that the police were summoned to handle the incident yesterday has a profound meaning in China. It was an unfriendly, and even hostile, gesture. But, I must admit, they did something right, since they did not resort to force against us.

I have stressed, time and again, that intellectuals should act independently and should openly criticize the government for the sake of reform. Only through independent criticism can we see what is good and what is bad. The two things I have just said, namely criticism and independence, are essential. Criticism does not mean confrontation, and independence does not mean alienation. Some people say that what we did constituted confrontation. I never felt that way. All we did was try our best to promote democracy within our constitutional rights. If what we did cannot be tolerated, then the development of things in China remains highly incompatible with progress of the ongoing reform. Our purpose of making independent criticism is no other than trying to create political harmony at home. This is what has been underscored in my recent letter to Teng Tsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping], as well as in the letter of 33 well-known scholars. Harmony does not mean that everybody should share an identical point of view. Harmony means tolerance of differences. It means that issues should be discussed through dialogue, and not through confrontation or treating each other like enemies. Everyone should discuss different views clearly and harmoniously, but the gesture yesterday is unfavorable for the promotion of harmony. Since harmony is our objective, we welcome discussion with people with different views. I and my students have always discussed what I have said. While I have never claimed that all my views were correct, I held myself responsible for what I said. If what I said was proven to be right, so much the better; but if what I said was proven to be wrong, I would retract it.

The final point I want to make is: Since the incident yesterday took place during Bush's visit to China, some people say that it would affect Sino-U.S. relations. I think that, because of our academic visits, we have contributed our part to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and that my advocacy for human rights will never affect these relations. The view of some people that advocating human rights will affect Sino-U.S. relations is improper, because human rights constitute one of the principles in the founding of the United States. Lincoln's concepts of human rights and liberty are very important concepts, important assets of the whole world, as well as the United States. Two of the most well-known sculptures in the United States are the sculpture of Einstein located at the entrance to the U.S. Academy of Sciences and the three formulas on the sculpture are the assets of mankind. The other is Lincoln's statue and his

Emancipation Proclamation, which is also an asset of mankind. How are we going to achieve modernization? Two things are essential: Science and the development of human rights and freedoms. Only when we have these two things can we really achieve modernization. The human rights we have heralded in China are the most fundamental rights, and they are fully compatible with the spirit shared by the United States and China.

Taiwan Affairs Office Director at NPC Meeting
OW0903120289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1135 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—Director of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council Ding Guangen said here today that he hoped the Taiwan authorities would make no more "artificial obstacles" for the exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan strait.

Speaking at a National People's Congress Standing Committee meeting, Ding said, "Evident achievements have been made in the exchanges, but the progress is not as satisfactory as one would wish."

In the past year, he noted, a certain relaxation has been perceived in the policies of the Taiwan authorities concerning the mainland, but some "unreasonable" regulations still exist serving as artificial obstacles to the exchanges.

He said that the mainland has made no restrictions on Taiwan compatriots visiting the mainland regardless of whether they are ordinary people or officials of the Kuomintang, the government or the army.

By contrast, the Taiwan authorities do not permit Communist Party members to go to Taiwan. Taiwan compatriots and their relatives living on the mainland are allowed to go to Taiwan on the condition that they are seeing sick relatives or attending funerals of kin. No children are permitted to enter and no direct correspondence is allowed.

These regulations, Ding said, are "obviously against the will of the people".

However, he said that the Chinese people living on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have deepened their understanding of each other thanks to the exchanges carried out in the past year. This is conducive to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland, he added.

According to statistics, more than 450,000 Taiwan compatriots came to the mainland last year and indirect trade reached 2.5 billion U.S. dollars-worth, or 65 percent more than in 1987. Over 3.4 million letters have been exchanged.

KMT Party Confident in Multiparty Cooperation
HK0903141589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0830 GMT 7 Mar 89

["Central Committee Members of the KMT Revolutionary Committee Have Confidence in Multiparty Cooperation"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Standing Committee members and the Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMT] began to hold a 2-day symposium in Beijing on 3 March. At the 2-day symposium, all of the Standing Committee members and Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT carried out extensive discussions on how to adhere to and perfect the multiparty cooperation system under the leadership of the CPC.

At the symposium, many of the Standing Committee members and Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT held that the systems of the People's Congress, the CPPCC, and multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC are not only fundamental ingredients in China's political structure but also form China's basic political pattern. These systems were formed through a long historical process and conform to China's national situation. Therefore, all these systems must be adhered to. Along with the development of the reform of China's political structure, all these existing systems will certainly be perfected and developed still further.

All the Standing Committee members and Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT held that at present, what China should do is make greater efforts to adhere to and further perfect these existing systems rather than trying to bring about a fundamental change in her existing political structure and political pattern. Some Standing Committee members and Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT said that at present in China, a small number of people are advocating the so-called "multiparty system" that is now practiced in Western countries. These people are also demanding that the authorities allow them to form opposition parties so that they can alternate power with the CPC. What these people are advocating is not in accord with China's realities and is therefore unacceptable.

Many Standing Committee members and Central Inspection Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT also put forward numerous proposals on how to carry out leadership and cooperation, how to participate in the government and in political affairs, how to supervise government work, how to enable the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT to further play its role in participating in

government and political affairs as well as in discussions of government and political affairs, and how to make greater contributions to China's reunification.

Zhu Xuefan, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, delivered a speech at the closing session of the 2-day symposium. Zhu Xuefan said that the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT should actively promote the development of the on-going reform of China's political structure and should mainly concentrate its efforts on the following three aspects: All the organizations of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT at the central level should actively study the on-going reform of China's political structure, actively participate in the government and political affairs and in discussions of government and political affairs, develop a collective wisdom, and express views and put forward proposals to the government; all the organizations of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT at the central level should redouble efforts to train qualified political and administrative personnel with a view to forming a reserve force of qualified political and administrative personnel who will participate in the government and political affairs as well as in discussions of government and political affairs in the future, should actively carry out training and appraisals of qualified political and administrative personnel and actively recommend qualified political and administrative personnel to the people's governments at all levels; all the organizations of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT at the central level should establish their own reporting systems and maintain close contacts with the relevant government departments in order to effectively play their supervisory role in eliminating malpractices and building a clean government. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT should give top priority to these three aspects of its work throughout 1989.

Heilongjiang Pushes Education on Current Issues
HK0303080789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 89 p 1

[Report by XINHUA reporters Xie Jinhu (6200 6855 5706) and Xu Jiangshan (1776 3068 0810): "Heilongjiang Province Strives To Make Education on Current Situation More Convincing"]

[Text] Heilongjiang Province has made education on the current situation more convincing by simultaneously grasping propaganda and education on the one hand and improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order on the other when conducting education in current situation.

The province's education on the current situation began last October. Through investigation it was discovered that the masses' resentment was rather concentrated, intense, and open, and could even be opposed to education on the current situation. The provincial authorities believed such conditions showed that this round of

education on the current situation should be conducted under a specific situation and that it is imperative to simultaneously grasp education on the current situation on the one hand and improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order on the other. Should the two aspects be separated, the education on the current situation will fail to be effective, or even worse, the opposition and resentment among the masses is likely to be aggravated.

Therefore, as soon as the province's education on the current situation began, equal stress was placed on these two aspects. The provincial party committee and government examined province-wide work in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, requiring all localities to firmly complete the tasks of improvement and rectification in accordance with central requirements and provincial arrangements. On the basis of an all-around screening of construction projects under way, Jiamusi cut back 17 non-production projects involving some 11 million yuan. The city grasped the price problem, a universal concern, as the core of improvement and rectification by organizing some 1,100 people to participate in price examination, while drawing up corresponding rules and institutions, like price reporting and banning double-wholesale [liang ci pi fa 0357 2945 2106 4099] activities in the city's circulation links. Such measures have effectively kept price raises under control. The October price index, the month in which education on the current situation began, dropped by 1.4 percent from the September level. In developing education on the current situation Wuchang County has presented an eight-point measure for improvement and rectification to protect peasants' legitimate interests and promote grain purchasing. The province-wide atmosphere of indulging in lavish eating and drinking has markedly declined and the credibility of education on the current situation has been strengthened.

This province has also noted that in some enterprises with satisfactory accomplishments in reform and economic results, including Daqing Linyuan Oil Refinery, the hot spot issues were not that hot, the thorny issues were not that difficult to resolve, the bearing capacity of workers and staff was rather strong, and the education on the current situation under way has been going on rather smoothly. Therefore, the provincial authorities required all departments and units to link with their actual conditions in formulating measures for improvement and rectification in order to keep each of their small worlds in control and to build their own small environments. Aiming at the condition in which some of its office workers complained about unfair distribution and failed to keep their minds on their work, Mudanjiang Woodwork Machine Building Works conducted ideological work while deepening reform inside the enterprises and stabilizing the contingent of workers and staff. The forms of education on the current situation varied in this province. Mudanjiang City and all counties under its jurisdiction developed "debates on popular issues" to organize the masses to debate popular topics and air their views freely.

Some large and medium-type enterprises in Qiqihar developed "popular forums," guiding workers and staff to ask questions with everyone providing answers. The masses said that such practice helped resolve problems better than listening to reports. In Yilan County many peasants had complaints against low grain prices and the runaway prices of production materials in the course of grain purchasing. Cadres allowed the peasants to air their views and then acknowledged that there really were irrational factors, while clarifying the causes and the way to deal with the situation, and explaining to them that the government was doing everything it could to stabilize prices for agricultural production materials, and to consolidate the market. At the same time, they expressed the hope that the peasants would share the anxieties of the state. This way the peasants showed their understanding and consequently grain purchasing work was ahead of schedule county-wide.

Of course, problems also exist in the province's education on the current situation. The masses's resentment against price rises and the short supply of articles needed daily has somewhat relaxed but has not been pacified. Some cadres do not attach sufficient importance to education on the current situation, believing it to be something vague, whereas the masses's reactions are substantial. They are afraid that too much talk about accomplishments without convincing them will only draw the masses's opposition, that excessive talk about problems will cast a shadow over the prestige of the party and government, and that they will land in an awkward situation if too many measures for improvement and rectification are talked about but not realized in the future.

Military

Training Reform Leads to Enlightenment

HK1003073989 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
24 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by Bing Yan (0393 1484): "Enlightenment Gained From Reform of Military Training in the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] "Resolutely regard military training as the center of the work of armed forces." This idea, which is not complicated but should be stressed once more, is keeping in step, all commanders and fighters of the army.

When peace is comparatively stable, the army still has to put education in military academies and military training in a strategic position—an army is an army after all.

After carrying out reform of the army and military training for 10 years, it is necessary for us to again discuss the significance of military training. Has an upward "spiral" been followed or has a "strange" circle that ends right at the starting point been followed? As far as the process of cognition is concerned, we are now

standing at a crucial point where another "leap" can be taken, but this point is also a "welding point" of old materials. The key lies in whether we can scientifically examine ourselves.

Reform of military training has been carried out for 10 years. During this period, we have conducted "training in groups of different grades," and have organized training divisions and training regiments.

In the past 10 years, the "commander of the blue army" and "combined camps" once emerged and created a furor.

In the past 10 years, we have put forward ideas such as training in adaptability, training to increase strength, training to acquire skills of civilian services, training to achieve uniformity, entity training, and combined training.

In the past 10 years, we have made efforts to create a campaign pattern of "going deep in all directions."

In the past 10 years, great changes have taken place in the world. The U.S. land force has made major changes in its program for operation on two occasions. The Indian army's "capacity to counterattack" has attracted much attention. Japan is no longer content to be just an economic power.

In the past 10 years, we have used our brains in thinking, exploration, and making choices amid clashes between military training and non-military activities.

It is necessary for us to gain a fresh understanding of the world as well as of ourselves.

"A crisis of motive force has emerged in military training," said some people with anxiety after a strategic change in the guiding ideology of army building was made. Such a strategic change is necessary and in good time. However, since our soldiers have not changed their concepts concerning space, time, and war accordingly, they are naturally prone to observe the situation and security of the country according to the past model of a world war. In speaking about world trends toward detente, the press circles have covered up a new contradiction confronting our peripheral environment. We seem to be unprepared to seize a historical opportunity and fail to sense the threat of a new challenge—ideas of some military training reforms still stress the needs of a world war; and in conducting education on national defense, which has become very popular, soldiers and civilians are not imbued with the concept of national interests, the idea of rights to territorial waters, and the new theory on state security and boundaries. This will be discussed in another article. Here, it should be pointed out that the phenomenon of "being indifferent to military training" that once appeared, only reflected our perplexity in theories on army building. Strategic changes in our guiding ideology of army building will never be the same as changes in a single strategic policy

in the past. They involve the general design of national defense and the army and new theories are needed to put army building on a new orbit. We have never been so much in need of theories as today and our army's theorists are enthusiastically working hard to develop them. However, since our work to create new theories has been carried out without first putting the original ones in order, its foundation can hardly be firm.

If we look back upon the past, we will easily discover that even in the years when we were fully prepared against war, military training was not put in a strategic position. Nor was it treated as the center of work of the armed forces. In the fifties, regular training was carried out, but such training disappeared as soon as the campaign to criticize dogmatism began. In the beginning of the sixties, an upsurge of mass military training appeared throughout the army, but this was criticized during the decade of turmoil as the product of the bourgeois military line. After smashing the "gang of four," another new upsurge of military training appeared in the course of our efforts to set things right, but it did not last long either. What are the functions of national defense in times of peace? What is the value of military training? We began to doubt ourselves even when the smoke of gunpowder was not yet dispersed. Then "fallacies" came out and the soldiers again busied themselves in civilian affairs. While trying to do the work of a worker, a peasant, and a businessman at the same time, trying to acquire political, military, cultural knowledge, and knowledge of civilian technology and to criticize bourgeois liberalization at the same time, and trying to act as a fighting force, a working force, and a production force at the same time, we have unconsciously returned to the framework of a "big school" in army building. The only difference is that the term "with Chinese characteristics" has been added.

The idea that the army should be a big school may not be inappropriate. What needs discussions is what kind of school the army should be and what kind of people it should try to train.

There are things the army has to do during the period of "exercising patience." However, if such things are regarded as laws in army building in times of peace and are included in theories, further studies are needed.

Modernization of our army should have its own characteristics. These characteristics should mean our own strong points and not malpractices which run counter to the orientation of modernization and which cannot be overcome for the time being.

It goes without saying that many "family treasures" of our past experience in army building should not be abandoned even in the 21st century. However, are the ideas of "big school" and building the army with politics, which came into existence in the early stage of the Red Army and were perfected during the "Cultural Revolution" still completely applicable today? How should they

be inherited and developed? All these need theoretical answers. Only if such questions are made clear theoretically, will it be possible to straighten out the relations between various aspects of work in the army and to establish the strategic position of military training.

In the final analysis, our social activities are to create new history. According to this logic, we will not repeat what we did in the past while creating new history. However, our concepts, ways of thinking, behavior, and habits came from the past. No matter how strong a man's desire for ideological emancipation may be, his ideological spatial limits will never extend beyond the radius of activities based on his knowledge and experience. When we use old methods to handle new contradictions and use weapons left behind from the past to forge ahead into the future, we often repeat what we did in the past. Therefore, in the general current of changes of our time, we should not confine ourselves only to changing our concepts, but should also pay great attention to changing our methods and theories.

Ten years is the full stop of a sentence. When we once more call for a strategic position for military training, should we first of all put forward the necessity of shaking off ideological bonds and march out of the "7th May" school?

Army Paper Views Clean Government

HK0903152189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
23 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by Pei Jiuzhou (5952 0046 3166): "Leading Cadres Must Take the Lead in Honestly Performing Official Duties"]

[Text] To ensure the smooth implementation of the CPC Central Committee's important policy decision on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform in an all-around way, it is very important that leading cadres at all levels play an exemplary role in honestly performing official duties. Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun of the Central Military Commission recently pointed out: The exemplary role of the leading cadres is of special importance under the current situation. At present, it is especially necessary to emphasize that the leading cadres must take the lead in honestly performing official duties. They must work hard and take the lead in fighting against corruption. It is obvious that honestly performing official duties is a pressing task for party- and government-building in the current stage and a matter of vital importance. Whether the leading cadres at all levels can honestly perform their official duties will have an important bearing on the will of the people and the destiny of our reform and construction.

All leading cadres have a certain amount of power. But how do they use their power? Do they use it to serve the people or to serve themselves? This is a fundamental

criterion for examining whether a leading cadre is honestly performing his official duties. In a feudal society, power can be used randomly according to one's will so that power can serve one's own interests and become a tool for exploiting and oppressing the working people. Today, as the people have become masters of their own houses, our power, which is granted by the people, should serve the people. As premier of the state, Zhou Enlai had great power. However, he never took advantage of his power to seek private gain and always performed his official duties honestly. He is a very good example for us all. Both in the past and now, under the new situation of reform, large numbers of honest and upright leading cadres who always use their power for the interests of the people have emerged in our society. However, there are also some leading cadres who are unable to stand the test of reform and opening up and have taken advantage of their power to seek private gains. This phenomenon has also appeared in the Army. In the course of streamlining the administration and reorganization, some leading cadres have illegally sold off the Army's property and embezzled public property or shared the public funds among them; some have violated principles and intervened in matters concerning the promotion and transfer of their children, relatives, and close friends; some have taken advantage of their positions to take bribes and turn public things into their own; some have become "officials engaging in speculation and profiteering" and have taken advantage of the fact that policies and systems for reform are still not perfect to engage in smuggling and selling smuggled goods; and some have made things inconvenient for the lower levels in order to extort money and materials from the latter. All this has not only harmed the interests of the state, the Army, and the masses but also sullied the reputation of the party and the leading cadres and corrupted the general mood of the Army and society. Therefore, the leading cadres must be able to stand the test of being in power and prevent themselves, as "public servants of society," from becoming "overlords." This is a matter of vital importance. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the idea of serving the people and the concept of "public servant," so that the leading cadres will "never forget their heavy responsibilities or that they are public servants" and will regard honesty in performing official duties as the basis of their political life. They must also be able to stand the test of reform and opening up. Over the past few years, with the deepening of reform and opening up, some leading cadres who are too weak to resist the temptation of money and the attack of "sugar-coated bullets" have fallen captive to "money worship" and "commodity fetishism." Some have even become very greedy and have committed crimes. It seems that strengthening awareness and willingness to fight against corruption is an important task for all leading cadres so that they can stand up under any tests and maintain honesty in performing their official duties. Only by preserving and developing the revolutionary spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort can they effectively resist corruption and degeneration and can always be in an invincible position in facing any test.

Historical experience shows that without supervision over the exercise of power, corruption will occur. In practical life, all of the mistakes committed by some leading cadres are closely linked with the fact that there is no effective supervision over the exercise of power. When some cadres have power, they become wildly arrogant and behave unscrupulously. That is why many of them have committed mistakes or crimes and have brought about great losses to the party and the Army. The exercise of effective supervision over the leading cadres at all levels is an indispensable condition for their honest performance of official duties. All leading cadres must gain a correct understanding of the significance of supervision and take a correct attitude toward it and must conscientiously subject themselves to the supervision of the organization and the masses. They must listen to people's criticisms with an open mind and earnestly accept the supervision. They must make up their minds to correct their mistakes if there are any and make a prompt response to the masses' criticisms. Thus, it is necessary to establish necessary systems and create a favorable environment for the masses to exercise supervision so that the masses can speak out about what is on their minds and expose problems, so that the comprehensive functions of inner-party supervision, administrative supervision, and supervision by the law, the masses, and the media can be brought into full play, and so that the leading cadres at all levels can really play an exemplary role in honestly performing official duties under the supervision of the party organizations, the masses, and the commanders and soldiers.

Under the new situation, it is also very important for the leading cadres to make continuous efforts to strengthen their study and self-transformation so that they can resist corruption and maintain honesty in performing official duties. In recent years, with the situations of national reform and Army reform developing very quickly, the contradiction between work and study has become sharper. Quite a few leading cadres have only paid attention to work and production to the neglect of their studies, or have only paid attention to the studies of the people at the lower levels to the neglect of their own studies. Some comrades even hold that Marxist theories do not quite suit the reality and are no longer interested in theoretical study. Some leading cadres who regard ideological remodeling as something from the "left" dare not boldly or assuredly advocate it. They have also slackened their efforts in remodeling their ideologies. As a result, individualism has gradually expanded, and some of them have abused their power to take bribes and bend the law or have even committed crimes and become degenerates. All this has taught us a profound lesson: Under the new historical condition of reform and opening up, in the period of replacing the old structure with the new, we must never slacken our efforts in study or in ideological remodeling, or we may be eliminated by history. All leading cadres must set new demands on themselves in light of the needs of the new period. They must learn, work, and remold themselves as long as they live, so that they can constantly raise their political

consciousness and set a good example in reform and in honestly performing official duties.

Marine Missiles Form All-Dimensional Defense
HK1003030989 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0858 GMT 8 Mar 89

["China's Marine Missiles Form a New All-Dimensional Defense System"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—China has been making great efforts to develop its old unitary coastal defense missiles into coast-to-warship missiles, warship-to-warship missiles, warship-to-air missiles, air-to-warship missiles, and submarine-to-warship missiles and has successfully built a new all-dimensional marine missile defense system which is up to the advanced international standards of the eighties.

China began to develop its own marine missiles at the end of the fifties. At the very beginning, China mainly concentrated efforts on developing anti-warship missiles. At that time, the Chinese marine missiles were modelled on Soviet marine missiles. It has made unreversed efforts to improve upon these models. China has now set up its own coastal defense missile research institute which carries out comprehensive research on coastal defense missiles. China has also built its own coastal defense missile testing base and formed a complete coastal defense missile research and production line. The Chinese Navy has already been equipped with China-made anti-warship missiles.

In September of 1988, Chinese missile-carrying nuclear submarines successfully launched carrier rockets. The successful launching of these rockets from the Chinese missile-carrying nuclear submarines demonstrated a breakthrough in its development of strategic marine missiles.

At present, Chinese nuclear submarines capable of carrying and launching submarine-to-surface missiles have such advantages as high submerged speed, great submerged depth, low noise, strong concealment capability, and high efficiency.

While developing new strategic missiles carried and launched by nuclear submarines, China has also made great efforts to improve the fighting efficiency and technology of the Chinese Navy's tactical missiles with a view to achieving supersonic speed, minimum-altitude flight, over-the-horizon flight, automation, improved intelligence, and improved accuracy.

Commentator Views Officers' Service Regulations
HK1003022189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 1 Mar 89 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Conscientiously Enforce Regulations Regarding the Military Service of Officers on the Active List"]

[Text] "The Regulations Regarding the Military Service of PLA Officers on the Active List" were officially enforced as of 1 January this year. This is an important

step marking the systematization and legalization of the management work of our military officers. At present, conscientiously enforcing the regulations is an important task of the cadre work of the whole army.

After the founding of the people's republic, our army promulgated four successive regulations on the military service of officers. Due to historical reasons, the three regulations promulgated in 1955, 1963 and 1978 were not fully enforced, and some of them were enforced only for a period of time. Can the regulations recently promulgated be enforced in a conscientious and all-round way? With regard to this question, which has arrested the attention of various quarters, we can give a positive answer on the following grounds:

First, the regulations regarding military service of officers on the active list concentrated the wisdom of the whole army, upheld the spirit of reform and factual truth-seeking, and summed up historical experiences, particularly recent ones, in the cadre work of our army. We have worked out a series of practical rules and regulations regarding various important links in the development of the contingent of our officers on the active list during the new period. It is appropriate to say that the regulations themselves provide a reliable basis for their enforcement. Second, since the 13th CPC National Congress, the guiding principle for the reform of the state cadre and personnel system has been defined. Through a series of effective reforms and readjustments, the structure of the cadre work and cadre contingent in our army has become more rational, and the authorized size and composition of our cadre contingent basically tallies with the demands of the situation. In some respects, we have got onto the right track of regularization and institutionalization. All this shows that the objective conditions for the enforcement of the regulations regarding the military service of officers on the active list are basically ripe. "Everything is ready, and only the east wind is wanting." The present problem is that our success in enforcing the regulations depends on whether we have made subjective efforts, and taken a firm attitude.

To enforce the regulations, we should, first of all, study them well and use them to unify our thinking. The regulations contain explicit stipulations on the entire process of the military service of officers, and involve various aspects from the "enlistment" to the "demobilization" of officers. Only by conscientiously studying these regulations can we truly comprehend and master them. In the process of enforcing these regulations, we should study them repeatedly in light of the contradictions and problems which gradually arise. For example, due to the restrictions in terms of the financial resources of the state, the size of the army, tenure of office, age limitation of officers, difference between various units, and specific conditions of each and every officer, in the process of enforcing the regulations, some contradictions might occur between the demand of local units and that of the entire army, and between individual interests and

overall interests. This requires that we organize people to study the regulations with a definite object in view, answer questions, explain the situation, and get rid of ideological hang-ups in accordance with the basic spirit and various stipulations contained in the regulations. It is particularly necessary for cadre departments as specific executors of the regulations to regard the regulations as important contents of their day-to-day study. Time must be specially arranged for training, so that each and every comrade who is engaged in cadre work can remember various stipulations contained in the regulations, understand them correctly, and use them proficiently.

We should conscientiously enforce regulations regarding the military service of officers, emphasize the importance of upholding the solemnness of the regulations, and overcome arbitrariness in our work. Regulations are laws which cannot be changed arbitrarily, and must be fully observed. Due to the fact that our laws, regulations and systems on cadre work are not perfect, many problems have remained unsolved for a long time. We need a process in order to solve them. It is impractical to ask us to solve all of them overnight. We should actively create conditions and take some measures so that these problems can be solved as early as possible. We should ensure that various stipulations contained in the regulations will be enforced effectively. In the process of enforcing the regulations, some difficult things might occur in various different units. We should integrate these different things with our practical reality to do our work well. When various units encounter some special problems, they should promptly report this to the higher authorities. With regard to the problems which involve the policy of the whole army, decisions should be made by the military commission, or command headquarters. No unit is allowed to depart from the regulations to go their own way under the pretext of special circumstances. The 13th CPC national congress demanded that in various aspects of the political, economic and social life of our country, we should see to it that there are laws to abide by, that laws already enacted are observed and enforced to the letter, and that violators are brought to justice. This should be the basic norm for the enforcement of the regulations in the whole army. From now on, while formulating various kinds of cadre policies, or making decisions on promotion or demotion of officers, we should do our work in accordance with the stipulations contained in the regulations. In the meantime, on the basis of observing the regulations, we should gradually establish and perfect various systems governing planned management, training, assessment, promotion, exchanges, treatment, demobilization, and the retirement of officers. It is our belief that with the conscientious enforcement of the regulations regarding the military service of officers on the active list, and the gradual perfection and improvement of the cadre system, new vigor and vitality will certainly generate the development of the officers' contingent of our army.

Preferential Treatment for Military Dependents
*OW1003101289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1153 GMT 9 Mar 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA)—The State Council and the Central Military Commission recently stipulated that officers of PLA border defense units or units on the nautical frontline may have their dependents' domicile registers transferred from rural to urban areas in their native province.

The circular issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission, after approving and transmitting the report by the Public Security Ministry, the General Political Department, and other departments, noted that PLA units stationed in border defense posts, islands, deserts, and outlying mountainous areas shoulder the arduous task of building and defending their areas. Owing to limitations of these duty stations, some dependents of military officers who are eligible for accompanied tours are unable to join the army units. This has caused many difficulties for the military officers concerned and their dependents. Officers of these army units are allowed to have the domicile registers of their dependents, who are eligible for accompanied tours and who are domiciled in rural areas, transferred from rural to urban areas in their native province and to have appropriate jobs arranged for their dependents. This will help ease the mind of military officers and contribute to the construction of border units.

The circular urges all localities, departments, and units to keep in mind the overall interests of consolidating border defense and nautical frontlines, as well as national security, and actively handle matters related to the transfer of domicile registers of military dependents domiciled in rural areas, carry out formalities for acquiring grain and oil supply for these dependents as urban residents, and arrange jobs and schooling for these dependents.

The report by the Public Security Ministry and the General Political Department contained concrete implementation measures.

PLA Urges Troops To Plant Trees
*OW0903183889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1334 GMT 6 Mar 89*

[By reporter Guo Diancheng; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—The PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department recently made a "decision on stepping up tree-planting work among the troops," calling on all PLA commanders and fighters to take

actions to plant trees, be the vanguard in the greening work, and join the people in accelerating the process of covering our country with trees.

The decision says: The general objective of the PLA's tree-planting task is to plant trees, if possible, on all barren land around all PLA stations, build orchards and gardens in barracks, strive to produce 150 million jin of fruit annually by the year 2000, and support local people in planting more than 10 million trees every year.

Economic & Agricultural

Minister Notes Grain, Edible Oil Shortage
*OW1003090089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1439 GMT 7 Mar 89*

[By reporter Chen Yun; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA)—Commerce Minister Hu Ping revealed today: Effective 1 April this year, the state will appropriately raise the procurement price for grain and edible oil procured under contract. This price adjustment will increase by several billion yuan the revenue of Chinese peasants from the sale of grain and edible oil to the state. However, the purchase price of food grain and edible oil rationed to urban residents and the purchase price of grain used by different trades will remain unchanged.

Hu Ping also revealed: The policy on procurement and shipment of grain and financial responsibility will remain unchanged for the next 3 years. There is no plan to change it. At the same time, a system of responsibility will also be implemented for the procurement and shipment of grain and edible oil and for the procurement of grain and edible oil above the quota at higher prices. This system will remain unchanged for the next 3 years.

Hu Ping said: For the present and a considerable time to come, we will not have abundant commodity grain or edible oil. In light of this situation, we must strictly control the sale of grain while striving to guarantee normal grain supply to urban and rural residents and meet the needs of people in disaster areas. We must take effective measures to control population growth. We must make efforts to guide consumption, appropriately readjust the grain consumption pattern, and strictly control liquor production which consumes large quantities of grain. We must ensure that we have adequate grain supply before we undertake food processing or livestock breeding projects. We must make vigorous efforts to reduce grain consumption.

Official Cited on Need for Exchanges With Taiwan
OW0903122889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1133 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—Economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan should be further promoted, a senior government official in charge of Taiwan Affairs said here today.

The indirect trade volume between the two sides of the Taiwan strait has totalled eight billion U.S. dollars-worth by the end of last year, Director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council Ding Guangen told the seventh meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened here today.

The mainland boasts rich natural resources, a huge market, abundant cheap manpower and fairly advanced science, Ding said. Therefore, cooperation between the mainland and Taiwan is sure to benefit both sides.

Since the State Council's regulations for encouraging investment by Taiwan compatriots was issued last July, Taiwan business people have found legal protection for their investments in the mainland, Ding went on.

Nevertheless, the director said, complaints about the mainland's investment environment are often heard from some Taiwan compatriots.

So, relevant provinces and government departments will be asked to make further studies on how to improve the bilateral trade this year, Ding promised. Some special economic cooperation zones for Taiwan investors will also be opened on a trial basis.

The director called for better consultation services for Taiwan investors.

The mainland and Taiwan also have increased cultural, sports, scientific and technical, and educational exchanges in recent years, he said, adding that "there are still a lot of things we can do in these fields."

The mainland is ready to hold art and cultural relics exhibitions, stage operas and acrobatic shows in Taiwan, and hold exchanges centered on martial arts, as well as traditional Chinese medicine with Taiwan, Ding said.

Commentary on Economic Situation After Slowdown
HK1003060589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN
SHE in Chinese 1031 GMT 8 Mar

["Commentary" by reporter Dai Yaping (2071 0068 1627): "China's Economic Situation After Holding Up Growth"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—What is the result of the implementation of the new strategy of improving the economic environment over the past 4 months? We have an inkling of the matter in

view of the fact that price hikes have been curbed, investments have been streamlined, economic growth has been slowed, and the economic environment has improved markedly.

According to the latest statistics, although the price index in January this year was 26 percent higher than the same period last year, it is only 1 percent higher than December last year. This shows that due to several emergency measures taken by the central government, sustained price increases, which started last year, are under control.

By January this year, 17,000 large and medium projects had been stopped or suspended. It is expected that investment amounts can be cut by 52.7 billion yuan, and the strains on funds, and raw and processed material supplies will be relieved.

Early this year, overheated industrial production was slowed down markedly for the first time. In 1988, total industrial output value was 27 percent higher than 1987. However, total industrial output value in January this year was 10.9 percent lower than December last year.

According to experts here, in view of the fact that early this year enterprises stopped their production in order to overhaul their equipment and facilities, and that during "New Year's Day" and "Spring Festival," workers' attendance rate was comparatively low, slowdown early this year might not be completely real. There is still a possibility that 3 months after the reduction of the speed of China's industrial production, there might be another "runaway horse." Such a possibility must not be neglected.

On the one hand, we should exercise control over our economic growth so that it develops at a proper speed. On the other hand, we must prevent our entire economic situation from being excessively harmed. These are the "two difficulties" we are encountering. "It is easy to ascend the mountain, but difficult to descend it." The saying can be suitably used to describe the current economic situation. The risk of economic retrenchment is greater than that of economic take-off.

At present, unfavorable factors as a result of economic retrenchment have gradually manifested themselves. The slowdown of economic growth has led to the reduction in financial incomes. Enterprises are taking greater risks of suffering business losses. Depression which occurs in certain trades might restrict the development of others.

Although the central government has determined to implement a policy of giving preferential treatment to the acceleration of traffic and energy sectors, and so on, the development of these sectors are hampered by their irrational price system. Increasing investment in these sectors is no different than "trying to put out a burning cartload of fagots with a cup of water." In a short period of time, it is still difficult for our traffic and energy

sectors to take a big step. Therefore, for a period to come, our energy and traffic sectors will still constrain the development of the entire national economy.

Due to the reduction of exports of energy, raw and processed materials, grain and some consumer goods, which are in short supply at home, our foreign trade is facing a very serious situation. There is no doubt that the decline in foreign trade this year will bring about harmful effects over the long-term plan of the import of technology.

In the current economic readjustment, building construction undertakings which claim to be composed of "1 million workers" are the first to be affected. About half of the workers from the rural areas must return to be "merged" with the rural labor force. Theoretically speaking, it is appropriate to do so. But, in reality it is difficult to send them back to the rural areas. Recently, peasants workers went to Guangdong, from the northeast and northwest they flocked to cities, mainly because of economic retrenchment in addition to other factors. At present, it is difficult to predict whether the problem of peasant workers will cause social and economic unrest.

There is no doubt that improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order is a wise measure in the interest of another economic take-off and the continuation of reform in China. However, this is also a strenuous and dangerous transitional stage. There are neither "completely safe" nor "perfectly satisfactory" measures which can be adopted in this regard. But an "effective prescription" aimed at avoiding excessively adverse influences on our entire economy, and at laying a sound basis for the reform in the future can still be written out. At present, the idea of replacing "an abrupt halt" with "a soft landing" put forward by persons in economic circles may after all be regarded as a safe measure suitable for the transitional and readjustment period.

Tian Jiyun Cited on Coastal Region Strategy

Part One

OW0203133689 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Part one of a report on an interview with PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun by Comrade Xing Yan, chairman of the editorial board and chief editor of CHINA PICTORIAL—date and place not given; from the "Economy and Reform" program]

[Text] A decade has passed since China began its policy of broadening foreign ties. In implementing this policy, the coastal regions act as an outpost. In August 1980, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen were made into special economic zones [SEZ's]. In April 1984, foreign businessmen were given access to Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, and 10 other port cities. In January 1985 the deltas of the Yangtzu and Zhujiang rivers, as well as Xiamen [as heard], Zhangzhou, and

Quanzhou, were made into open economic zones. In order to facilitate foreign trade and to attract foreign capital, 140 more coastal towns and districts were opened in April 1988, including all of the Shandong and Liaodong Peninsulas. Finally, a decision was made to establish Hainan Province and turn it into a special economic region.

Thus, an open economic zone was established in the Chinese coastal region which contained 291 towns and districts with a total area of 325,000 sq km and a population of some 200 million. Complex structures, SEZ's, open port cities, open coastal economic zones, and internal regions were established.

On the international arena, intergovernmental exchanges and cooperation in the economic sphere are growing steadily. Several developed countries are in the process of reorganizing the structure of various branches of the economy and are building up their investments abroad. All of this has contributed to creating favorable conditions for China's participation in international exchange and competition. In this regard, the coastal regions have several advantages. A year ago, the government confirmed a strategic plan for developing the economy of the coastal regions and has since embarked on its implementation. What, then, is the situation prevailing in these regions of China, and what are the prospects for their development? Recently, Comrade Xing Yan, chairman of the editorial board and chief editor of CHINA PICTORIAL, posed these same questions during an interview with Tian Jiyun, PRC vice premier. You will now hear the first part of this interview.

First, Comrade Xing Yan asked, please tell us about the significance of the strategy of the coastal regions which has been worked out by the Chinese Government. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun replied that the coastal regions strategy is an extension of the efforts being made to develop a policy of broadening foreign ties, a policy which China has been implementing for 10 years now. This strategy was worked out in order to implement the policy of broadening ties with foreign countries more effectively. The path we have taken has shown convincingly that, under conditions of isolation from the outside world, it is impossible to successfully develop and be in step with world progress; it is impossible to build a thriving, mighty, contemporary, social power. It is necessary to establish extensive ties with the outside world. During the 10 years of reform and conducting the policy of broadening ties with the outside world, huge changes have taken place within China: The national economy has grown steadily, and the problem of providing food and other necessities for 1 billion people has been largely solved. Although prices on goods have increased, the level of well-being among the population has risen significantly. These important changes, which took place in a country with an enormous 9.6 million sq km of territory in the very short time of 10 years, were made possible only through following a course of reform and a broadening of foreign ties. The question is not whether

reforms or the broadening of foreign ties should be implemented or not. The matter lies in the fact that this course is vitally necessary. Our policy of broadening foreign ties has a comprehensive character for the country and is addressed to the world as a whole. However, due to the scope of the territory involved, the unevenness of economic development, and the large differences in cultural, scientific, and technical levels, as well as natural and labor resources, it is difficult to implement this policy at an even pace throughout the country. Let us take, for example, the coastal region of China. This region has an area of more than 330,000 sq km and some 200 million people.

The economic sphere is more developed here, and several advantages are to be found in comparison with inland regions. Should we elect a course which envisages an open policy and a fast rate of economic development aimed at foreign markets in these regions, then the rate of their economic development will increase and will also facilitate the more rapid enrichment of the local inhabitants. For its part, the economic development of the coastal region will facilitate the economic development of the country's inland areas. Moreover, the development that we are talking about is of a socialist character and does not mechanically copy the capitalist model. The implementation of this course will demonstrate that the Chinese people are capable of fulfilling their great goal. Therefore, the strategy of economic reform in the coastal regions is of great significance. It concerns not only the 200 million people living in these regions, but all of the 1 billion people of our country. This strategy has a national rather than a regional significance.

Part Two

OW0803020889 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Part two of a report on an interview with PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun by Comrade Xing Yan, chairman of the editorial board and chief editor of CHINA PICTORIAL—date and place not given; from the "Economy and Reform" program]

[Text] What were the repercussions of this strategy in foreign economic circles, and what is the present situation in these regions, asked Comrade Xing Yan, chief editor of the CHINA PICTORIAL.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun answered: After the strategy of the economic development of the coastal regions had been worked out, we introduced instructions [ustanovka] to accelerate and deepen reforms of the foreign trade system. Since then, about a year has passed. The responses from foreign businessmen are very positive and the tendencies for development are favorable. In the first place, the investment climate has improved. Moreover, not only in terms of material infrastructure, but also in a nonmaterial aspect, in terms of management and other factors. You will be able to see this for yourself should you visit the deltas of

the Chang Jiang and Zhujiang, east Shandong, Tianjin, or Dalian. The infrastructure in these regions, as well as ports, highways, and communications have improved significantly. The efficiency of work, in comparison with the past, has also increased. Enterprise independence and the right to hire and fire personnel in foreign capital enterprises are being ensured.

Second, interest increased, and confidence in success has risen among foreign businessmen willing to invest their capital in the Chinese economy. In 1988, the number of government-approved projects with foreign capital participation, has doubled. The volume of investments has increased significantly and [words indistinct] corresponding agreements. Besides, the list of imported equipment increasingly caters to large projects of a high technological standard consistent with conditions of economic development in our country. The number of contracts for the treatment of raw material and material belonging to the client, with subsequent export of the product, has increased. Certain, particularly sagacious, representatives of large foreign firms have expressed the desire to establish long-range economic partnerships with us.

Third, foreign trade has developed rapidly. The total volume of foreign trade in the coastal provinces and towns increased significantly in 1987, compared with 1986. The inflow of foreign capital into the country has averaged \$100 million a day [as heard]. The planned target for this indicator has been exceeded.

Fourth, as the economy of the coastal regions developed, its ties with the inland regions have increased. Numerous economic specialists, orientated to the foreign market, have been trained. Certainly, the strategy for the coastal regions is a great restructuring. During the course of its implementation, it is unavoidable that difficulties and problems should arise. But, all this takes place on the road of progress and, without doubt, will be resolved satisfactorily. We are prepared, on the basis of a profound enrichment of experience, to solve the problems which have arisen and continue to bring this strategy into life, according to the noted instructions, one step at a time. We are confident of success.

Responding to the question of what is the relationship between the strategy of economic reform for the development of the coastal region and the recently introduced instructions to improve the business climate, and the establishment of an economic order, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun answered: During the recent meeting with foreign delegations, I touched on this problem. It can be put this way: The important goal these instructions pursue, that is to attain improvement in the business climate and the establishment of an economic order consists precisely of the successful implementation of the strategy of economic development of the coastal region, and to create even more favorable conditions for broadening ties with foreign countries. These instructions will undoubtedly serve well in achieving our strategy.

During one recent stage in our reforms and development, we were faced with a situation when the annual public demand exceeded availability of goods, resulting in inflation. The point is that, in order to have successful economic cooperation with foreign countries, it is necessary to maintain a stable exchange rate for Chinese currency, the RMB [renminbi], and to ensure that the Chinese yuan is backed by goods. Tension within the domestic economic situation and the absence of order in economic activity combine to inhibit cooperation with foreign businessmen. On the other hand, if the pace of building is reduced, consumption of certain items is checked, prices stabilized, and systematically we normalize and establish a new socialist order in the market, then all this will lead to an even more favorable conditions for economic cooperation with foreign countries. I feel that future practice will confirm this idea.

Several foreign friends have expressed concern over the decrease in the pace of economic development of China in the coming 2 years. They express concern that this could cause a drop of the scope of foreign economic cooperation. I would like to allay their fears. The development of foreign relations remains the main precept of our state policy. We have no intention of abandoning it. Foreign trade in 1989, particularly the export trade, will continue to follow an active course, and we shall strive for steady growth. The execution of foreign economic projects will be undertaken and we shall, in all seriousness, fulfill contracts signed with foreign businessmen. Also, we shall ensure they are supplied with the necessary raw material and energy. In a word, we shall continue to actively develop cooperation with foreign countries.

Of course, as to foreign credit, we do not intend to get into debt. We Chinese have a saying: Debts are made to be paid back. Our word is our bond.

During the 10 years of China's course of broadening foreign ties, businessmen from many countries and regions of the world have invested their capital in China and have participated in the economic, trade, and scientific cooperation and [word indistinct] in various forms. Moreover, many have achieved excellent results. I am profoundly delighted with their efforts, and warmly congratulate them on the success they have achieved.

In the coming 2 years, we shall be paying particular attention to improving the business climate and organizing economic order. At the same time, the multifaceted deepening of reforms will have its place. I am confident that, as a result of our efforts, China will become even more attractive to foreign investors. We shall continue to welcome businessmen from all countries that desire to develop cooperation and measures with us in the sphere of economy, trade, and technology and, by these means, facilitate mutual development and prosperity of all countries and regions of the world.

'Silently Growing' Unemployment Viewed
OW1003120489 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
26 Feb 89 P 3

[Article by Yang Chiubao: "Unemployment Is Silently Growing"]

[Text] According to a "SHEHUI BAOZHANG BAO [Social Security News]" report, it is estimated that China has a latent unemployment of 30 million, costing the government 50 billion yuan annually. It is now crucial to decide whether we should take the road of a job market and let a small portion of workers and staff members become openly unemployed.

The Labor Force Management Division of the Beijing Municipal Labor Bureau disclosed that by the end of November 1988, the division had accepted 323 unemployed workers.

Besides Beijing Municipality, unemployment also exists in other cities in China.

In Shanghai, unemployment relief started in October 1986, and more than 30,000 people had received unemployment pay by the end of May 1988.

In Guangzhou, 40 unemployed people began to receive unemployment pay and medical subsidies on 15 September 1987.

In Qingdao, 300 people became jobless for the first time in August 1988.

At the end of September 1988, 667 workers and staff members of state-owned enterprises in Shenyang became the city's first unemployed group and began to receive unemployment pay.

A surplus industrial work force is silently emerging in China. According to statistics compiled by personnel of the department concerned, it consists of more than 3 million people.

Of course, it is not yet the whole surplus personnel of China's enterprises. There is an even larger "latent unemployment."

Some 100 state-owned enterprises in Wuhan City are trying out an "internal job suspension," with some 210,000 workers and staff members competing for work positions and more than 20,000 people losing their "iron rice bowls."

In Shanghai, more than 90 enterprises are trying out a system of leaving positions to await other jobs, and some 3,000 workers and staff members have left their jobs and are receiving discounted wages.

According to statistics, the productivity of China's enterprises is only one-tenth of those of Japan, and the utility rate of working hours in our enterprises is only 49.99 percent.

Some experts have calculated that more than 10 million surplus personnel will be created after all enterprises in China basically achieve optimum organization of labor. Someone has estimated that our country has a latent unemployment of nearly 30 million.

At present, enterprises are having difficulties furthering optimum organization of labor, and the surplus personnel have become a huge obstacle to improvement of efficiency in enterprises. The government spends approximately 50 billion yuan annually on feeding the vast number of "latently unemployed" personnel. The huge expenditure has become a consumption fund, a major factor in inflation.

Now is the crucial moment for us to decide whether we should strengthen the reform and break the "iron rice bowl," take the road to a job market, and let a small portion of workers and staff members become openly unemployed.

It goes without saying that unemployment is a bitter reality to both the state and the individual. For several decades, the practice of "high employment and low wages" has been one of the major superiorities of our socialism. However, about 20 million young people in China reach working age every year, and we are unable to provide so many jobs, nor can we resume the old practice of sacrificing the efficiency of enterprises and the economic returns of society. The appearance of open unemployment is therefore inevitable.

Moreover, the labor force structure is very irrational in various industries and localities in our country. This is the inevitable result of the lifelong job assignment system under the planned economy of the past. Only when there is a reserve industrial labor force can we readjust and change the labor force structure, give enterprises some choice in the labor force, inspire more vigor and vitality, and rapidly improve productive forces. Unemployment will bring about a competition in labor management. After some workers are laid off, those who remain in their positions will be the better ones, and the overall working efficiency will improve greatly. The pressure of unemployment will help improve the quality of the labor force and promote educational reform and workers' training. Unemployment is a loss as well as an opportunity to the unemployed people. It changes the employees' attachment to enterprises and to the state and turns them into free workers. Free workers can choose jobs, remold themselves, and turn themselves into genuine socialist workers.

Jobless people have another way out—to find jobs through employment agencies. Take Beijing for instance. There are more than a dozen such agencies there at present. They

keep personal records for job seekers, collect a service charge of 15 yuan apiece, and provide job-seeking services to any job seekers for a maximum of 2 years.

Another problem is that unemployment pay is low. In the last several years, wages of workers and staff members have been readjusted several times, but the readjustment was very small. Now it is the nonwage income, not the wages themselves, that constitutes the main part of the actual income of workers and staff members. In such a situation, unemployment pay based on wages falls far short of actual needs.

More Cities Allowed To Sell Land-Use Rights
HK0903142789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Mar 89 p 1

[Report by Chen Xin (7115 2450): "Scope for Experimenting With Compensated Transfer of Land-Use Rights To Be Expanded This Year"]

[Text] The scope for experimenting with the compensated transfer of land-use rights will be expanded this year so as to promote the course of commercialization of immovable property.

In an interview with our reporters today, Yu Liming, director of the department in charge of the use of land for construction purposes under the State Land Administration Bureau, said that some large and medium cities, including several inland ones, are expected to get such approval later this year. He did not name these cities.

Yu Liming said that this will mark the significant expansion of China's reform on the compensated transfer of land-use rights from the developed eastern coastal areas to western inland provinces.

According to the director, in order to facilitate this reform, the State Land Administration Bureau will run a training class in the near future for the land administration officials of local governments in which the main points of relevant laws and Chinese and foreign experiences and methods will be systematically introduced.

Official Cited on Land-Use Rights
OW0903073789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1528 GMT 6 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)—This year, more cities will be allowed to sell land-use rights, XINHUA learned here today.

Yu Liming, a senior official of the State Land Administration, disclosed that some large cities, including several inland ones, are expected to get such approval later this year.

This will mark a significant expansion of the reform from the eastern coastal cities to western inland regions, Yu said. But he refused to give any more details.

Since 1986, when China began the reform, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Fuzhou, and Xiamen have been selected as trial bases for the sale of land-use rights.

Statistics show that these cities have up until now sold the use rights of over 100 pieces of land, acquiring a total income of more than 400 million yuan.

They have adopted three main methods to do so, Yu said, namely auction, tendering, and agreement.

Observers here noticed that these cities have done the job in line with international practice, thus ensuring the equality of opportunity for both foreign and domestic enterprises.

Petroleum Exports Slated for Reduction
OW0903214789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—China will reduce its petroleum exports by five percent in the 2d quarter of this year to support OPEC's efforts to stabilize the world oil market, a government official announced today.

Zheng Dunxun, general manager of the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation, announced the decision, adding that the move is to help restore OPEC's target price of 18 U.S. dollars per barrel of oil.

Policies To Enhance Agricultural Growth Viewed
HK1003095389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Mar 89 p 5

[Article by Chen Xiwen (7115 6932 2429), deputy director of the Development Institute of the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council: "Quickly Clarify Several Policies on Agricultural Growth"]

[Text] In order to compensate for their losses from large increases in the price of industrial products, the peasants have to expand production of agricultural products that have higher prices. Under the conditions of economic retrenchment and the tightening of the money supply, very often peasants will try their best to invest in industries or products with higher returns. Though this will bring about new motivation to the output growth of certain cash crops and nonstaple foods like meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products, the production of staple agricultural products like grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops will be put into a very disadvantageous position. Grain, cotton, and edible oil are basic products that decisively affect the stability of the entire national economy. If we cannot guarantee a total output growth of grain, cotton and edible oil this year and next, we can hardly curb inflation and improve the economic environment. For this reason, we must quickly clarify certain basic agricultural policies to be adopted now.

1. Persist in the basic policy of stabilizing the output-related system of contracted responsibility based on households. The output-related system of contracted responsibility based on households is one of the most fundamental achievements of the 10 years of rural reform and is one of the most important aspects for growth in the development of a new rural economic system. Therefore, the stabilization of the output-related system of contracted responsibility based on households should be, and must be, regarded as an unchanging basic rural policy of our country. However, as the output of grain and other products has been fluctuating in recent years, some comrades have begun to doubt the efficacy of the output-related system of contracted responsibility based on households in continuing to enhance agricultural growth. They consciously or unconsciously advocate taking away the management autonomy of the peasants and restoring the old practice of controlled economy. They also want to return to the old practice of the pre-reform period of the government telling the peasants how to farm. Such advocacy is harmful to the reform as well as to economic development. In the face of difficulties, we should look for new methods instead of returning to old methods that have been proved to be damaging to the peasants. We must uphold, stabilize and perfect the output-related system of contracted responsibility based on households. This is going to be a basis for the formulation of all rural economic policies for a long period to come.

2. Persist in the policy of safeguarding a steady agricultural growth. Due to limited resources and insufficient investment in the previous stage, there will not be rapid agricultural growth in the next 3 to 5 years. Within a certain period of time, we should create a stable environment in two aspects to enhance a normal agricultural growth. First, we should create a stable relationship between supply and demand of agricultural products and avoid any artificial abnormal growth of demand that will hamper the stability of agricultural capacity. In particular, we should adopt stringent and effective means to restrict acts such as squandering public money, wasting food, and monopolizing agricultural and industrial raw materials in short supply by administrative means to gain high profits. These measures can minimize the effect of ineffective demand [wu xiao xu qiao 2477 2400 7194 3061] in providing incorrect market information to the peasants. Second, from now on we should adopt reliable measures to guarantee that investment in agriculture, including agro-industry, will be increased to a certain degree. Otherwise, the late-stagnation nature [zhi hou xing 3333 0683 1840] of the investment results of infrastructure projects will seriously affect the stability of agricultural growth in the 90's.

3. Improve the policy regarding the terms of trade of agricultural products. To create an environment favorable to the steady growth of agriculture, it is important to make people engaging in agricultural undertakings feel that additional input is indeed profitable. Therefore, there should be a gradual real increase in the relative

prices of agricultural products. This has to be realized by enlarging the proportion of agricultural products bought and sold under market regulation. On the other hand, we have to depend on establishing a steady price parity between agricultural products and agricultural input. As the state is unable to raise the purchase price of agricultural products by a big margin because of financial restrictions, it is necessary to properly increase the rate of barter trade between agricultural products and agricultural input because this may restrain the arbitrary price rises of agricultural input so that the buying and selling of agricultural products will be less affected by inflation and the interests of peasants can be safeguarded. Of course, the fundamental solution is to concentrate on raising the economic results of urban industrial and commercial enterprises so as to strengthen their ability to offset the impact of price rises. In this way, we can avoid returning to the original price parity during the process of price reform and in turn prevent the terms of agricultural trade from further worsening.

4. Implement a clear and definite financial protection policy for agriculture, especially crop cultivation. Due to special characteristics that are known to everyone, agriculture can hardly change its unfavorable position in which farmers yield lower relative profits even after the introduction of more market regulations. Therefore, the government should carry out a clear and definite financial protection policy for agriculture, which should be manifested as follows: 1) There must be a clear and definite system to

safeguard the supply of financial funds for long-term agricultural investment. At the same time, we have to enable agriculture to attract more social funds by means of effective reallocation of revenue. 2) Strengthen the government's power to control fluctuations of the market of agricultural products and try with every effort to share market risks with people engaging in agricultural undertakings. 3) Shoulder the responsibility of investing in human resources and scientific and technological reserves with a clear attitude. This is to guarantee the continuous raising of the agricultural production level and the realization of agricultural modernization.

5. To make use of relatively preferential economic policies to enhance the level of rural microeconomic organization. We may introduce market mechanisms while implementing the household management of operation and objectively request villages to be gradually formed into agricultural infrastructures (including circulation facilities) [liu tong she shi 3177 6639 6080 2457] and investment entities beyond the household level. In this way, we can increase the capability of agricultural management to endure natural and market risks. Therefore, we must formulate relatively preferential policies on the basis of a clear and definite relationship of property rights, so that the agricultural microeconomic organization of public assets which go beyond the household level can be developed more rapidly. This will be of actual significance to developing the agricultural product market and guaranteeing the stability of the market.

East Region

Anhui Leader on 'Grim' Public Order Situation
OW0803101589 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] A hot topic among the public at present is why the situation in public order has become so grim. Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, offered an explanation on 25 February when he made a speech at the provincial conference on political and legal work.

Meng Fulin said there are several reasons why the situation in public order has become so grim: 1. Class struggle still exists to some extent. Special agents and spies from foreign countries and outside the mainland have not ceased their sabotage activities. A very small number of counterrevolutionaries and other hostile forces inside the country are also waiting for an opportunity to commit sabotage and make trouble. Attacking the party and the socialist system and spreading rumors to confuse and poison people's minds, they are attempting to subvert the people's democratic political power. 2. Since China is still in the initial stage of socialism and has just emerged from being a semifeudal, semicolonial society, it is greatly lacking in economic and cultural conditions needed for building socialist material and spiritual civilization, and the influence of decadent feudal and capitalist ideas and the force of habit of small producers, which is seriously eroding the minds of the masses of the people and the ranks of government cadres and workers, is still very deep and widespread. 3. While the rigid economic system has been broken down by the reform and openness policy, manpower, financial, and material resources are present on a large scale, many systems have not been perfected as the new replaces the old, and management and supervision in various areas still lag behind the developing situation. This provides opportunities for criminals. 4. Because the measures designed to build socialist spiritual civilization have yet to be implemented, there are many negative factors in many areas of society. In particular, some people are bent on consuming at a pace faster than justified, allowing the spread of extreme individualism and the idea that in every endeavor money comes first. Such an attitude becomes a major factor in causing and perpetuating crime. 5. Erosion by foreign decadent ideas and culture is also one of the reasons which leads to crime.

Meng Fulin said it is impossible to eliminate these factors within a short period of time; neither can we solve the problem once and for all merely by launching a series of campaigns. We must be mentally prepared for a long-term fight. To achieve the goal of improving the situation in public order so that it will be better than last year, we must follow the guidelines of the relevant documents of the central authorities, mobilize all forces in society, and combine comprehensive improvement

with dealing concentrated blows and initiate change to eliminate factors endangering public order in order to solve the problem and consolidate the foundation of socialist public order.

Meng Fulin also emphasized that in the face of the current grim situation in public order and the increasing frequency of all kinds of criminal activity, we must continue to uphold the (effectiveness of stern punishment) and pay attention to attacking crime by making concerted efforts to check the blatant rampancy of it. In punishing criminal offenders, we must keep the actual situation in our province in mind and focus on those who commit murder, assault, robbery, rape, kidnap women and children for money, and major cases of theft. In dealing with economic crimes, attention should be focused first on serious and important cases and dealing heavy blows to cases that pose great danger to society and cause widespread resentment among the people, including cases of corruption, bribery, swindle, and speculation. In addition, we must deal severe blows at sabotage activities by spies, special agents, and hostile forces.

Jiangsu Leaders Meet Nonparty People at Festival
OW0603020489 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
18 Feb 89 pp 1, 4

[By reporters Liu Shoutong, Huang Derong, and Tao Yong]

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 February, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee invited the responsible persons of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to attend a Spring Festival gathering. Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee warmly shook hands with the nonparty people and exchanged Spring Festival greetings.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Han Peixin extended Spring Festival greetings to those present at the gathering. He wished everyone good health, a long life, and a happy Spring Festival. He said the provincial party committee has invited everyone here to discuss issues and express views on the work in Jiangsu during the past year and the work to be done this year, particularly in regard to how to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, persistently carry out the reform and open policy, and how to adhere to, improve, enrich, and develop the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Attending the gathering were Qian Zhonghan, Li Qingkui, Zhang Shuwu, Gao Juefu, Chen Minzhi, Cheng Bingwen, Zhang Chenheng, Zhang Yuanzhen, Tang Nianci, Wu Zhen and Lai Guotai. Those present at the gathering freely exchanged views and offered excellent proposals in a pleasant atmosphere.

Chen Minzhi, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said our experience proves that the theory on the initial stage of socialism put forward by the party is extremely correct. Right now the situation in the cities and in rural areas is fine. Everyone seems to be happy with this year's Spring Festival. All this indicates that as long as the party Central Committee pays full attention and the party committees at all levels work hard, all problems can be solved. To improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, the key lies in party style. The overwhelming majority of party members are good. As long as the party carries out its work earnestly, all corrupt and unhealthy tendencies which prevail today can be corrected. Our nation is full of hope. Those of us who are members of the China Democratic League are determined to follow the Communist Party of China. We are positive about this stand. In order to cooperate with the Communist Party of China on a long-term basis and truly implement the policy of "effecting long-term coexistence, providing mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe," we must further strengthen ourselves organizationally, actively participate in government and political affairs, and firmly carry out our work in developing the two types of civilization.

Tang Nianci, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, said: To further improve the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is a major event in reforming the political structure. Right now, the work of the various democratic parties is not ideal. The democratic parties must strengthen themselves organizationally and ideologically, and help their members improve their political and professional qualities. In 1988, the government invited the various democratic parties to participate in the mass campaign on tax collection, financial affairs, and commodity prices. We received profound education about this. Tang Nianci suggested that more members of the various democratic parties be allowed to participate in similar activities. He also suggested exposure by the news media or problems which have cropped up in the course of the mass campaign in order to create public opinion. He also called for efforts to attach importance to the results of the research work done by veteran practitioners in Chinese medicine, and efforts to help them publish books.

Vice Governor Zhang Shuwu said: In dealing with the series of major issues such as carrying out the reform and open policy and firmly adhering to the socialist road, we must have widespread publicity and carry out our propaganda work well in the theoretical and ideological fields. We must unify all ideas on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to unify all our ideas and actions. We must strictly handle those problems which have cropped

up in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We must also carry out our legislative work well.

Gao Juefu, honorary chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiusan Society said the current international and democratic situations are just fine. We have done a good job in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. Those of us who are members of the various democratic parties must closely rally around the CPC. The goal of struggle of the various democratic parties is identical to that of the Communist Party. He also suggested strengthening education among the members of various democratic parties on the current situation and on China's future. He called for efforts to inspire young people to have a deep love for the motherland, for socialism, and for the Communist Party of China.

Zhang Yuanzhen, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said in order to participate in various government and political affairs, the democratic parties must exert even greater efforts to educate their members. The College of Socialism has been founded in Jiangsu so that cadres of various democratic parties may be trained. We are elated at this news. She also said that the pay for intellectuals is still quite low, and suggested that measures be studied by the provincial party committee and the provincial government to solve this problem.

Wu Zhen, chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiusan Society, suggested that the provincial party committee strengthen its ideological and political work and carry out education among young people on hard work and plain living and on running all undertakings industriously and thriftily. Lai Guotai, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang, suggested that the provincial party committee and the provincial government pay more attention to overseas Chinese returnees and their descendants.

In their conversation, those present at the gathering also expressed their views on problems in the field of education. They said that right now the "theory that it is useless to study" prevails, and students are often fed up with studying or moving from one place to another. Middle-aged and young teachers are not leading a good life because of their low pay. The schools pay more attention to "increasing revenues," thus affecting their quality in teaching. In the course of carrying out reform, the schools have paid little attention to pedagogical reform. Those present at the gathering suggested that the party and government tackle the issue involving schools that have tried hard to "increase their revenues." They pointed out: All colleges and middle and primary schools must attach importance to moral education. We must concern ourselves with middle-aged and young teachers,

and raise their pay so that they feel comfortable about engaging in research and furthering their studies. It is essential to make teaching one of the most respected and best paid jobs.

Deng Haoming, Cheng Bingwen, and Chang Chenheng also delivered speeches at the gathering.

At the end of the gathering, Comrade Han Peixin spoke. He said: You comrades have discussed many issues in great depth, and have greatly inspired us. After the gathering, the provincial party committee will be ready to earnestly study the issues.

Comrade Han Peixin pointed out: During this year, the provincial party committee will further implement the policy of "doing two things at the same time." On the one hand, it will pay attention to developing the socialist commodity economy and the productive forces, while on the other hand, it will attach importance to doing its ideological and political work and strengthening party building. Initial results have already been obtained in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. During this year and next year, we must carry out our work painstakingly and meticulously, truly improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, and attain some good results. We must firmly implement the principle of imposing stringent demands on all party members, strictly enforce party discipline, and strengthen party organizations ideologically and organizationally. We must continuously help party and government organizations keep clean and honest, and further strengthen all leading party organs and basic level units so as to promote unity within the party and augment the party's attraction among the masses.

Comrade Han Peixin said: We must further adhere to, improve, enrich, and develop the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC, truly achieve our goal of treating each other with all sincerity, and help all democratic parties actively participate in government and political affairs. It is hoped that various democratic parties will discover more talented people in the course of strengthening themselves organizationally, and recommend such talented people to us so that more nonparty comrades will assume leading posts in the government at all levels and in various government organizations. Comrade Han Peixin also pointed out that the national CPPCC Committee recently promulgated the "Interim Regulations on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision." It is hoped that everyone will study and implement such regulations, unite with the people of all walks of life, and join efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Also present at the gathering were Gu Yu, acting general secretary of the provincial party committee, and Sha Renlin, director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial party committee.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Governor Outlines Tasks in Report

Stresses Agricultural Efforts

HK0303055789 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Mar 89

[Text] Governor Ye Xuanping stressed in his government work report that doing everything possible to achieve a bumper harvest this year is extremely important in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and comprehensively deepening the reforms.

Ye Xuanping said that in order to strengthen agriculture, and in particular ensure grain production, we must strictly ban the indiscriminate occupation and use of farmland, ensure that the grain sown area will not be lower than 56.5 million mu, and improve 3 million mu of low-yielding land. Grain production should reach 17.5 million tons, and efforts should be made to achieve 18 million tons. This must be regarded as a mandatory plan and conveyed as such down to each level. We must also vigorously develop dry grain and forage grass production to expand the province's grain and fodder resources.

Governor Ye Xuanping also said that in developing agriculture, we must rely on policies, science and technology, and on increasing investment. To ensure a stable source of capital for agricultural development, the provincial government has decided to set up an agricultural development fund beginning this year. Loans for agriculture will also be increased by 10 percent over last year. The government at all levels must increase investment in agriculture when arranging expenditure budgets, and also rely more on accumulation by the localities, the collectives, and the peasants themselves to increase investment.

Economic Strategy Reviewed

HK0303041589 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] In his government work report delivered to the second session of the seventh provincial people's congress, Governor Ye Xuanping said that it is essential to take a correct view of the problems in our way.

He said: Guangdong is a comprehensive experimental zone for reforms and opening up in the whole country. As such, we must in particular realize the importance and urgency of improvement and rectification and seize the chance to reduce the overheated economy to a normal temperature and straighten out all the confusion as quickly as possible. Otherwise, it will be impossible to stabilize the economy and speed up the pace of reform and opening up.

Ye Xuanping stressed that the scale and pace of Guangdong's economic construction is bound to be constrained by various conditions. We must proceed with caution and act according to our capabilities. On the one hand,

we must proceed from Guangdong realities, act according to the province's condition and capability, and keep the scale and pace within the endurance capacity dictated by the province's conditions and capabilities. On the other, since Guangdong is a province of China, our economic development cannot be done in isolation from the economic environment of the whole country and must be in line with the national condition and capacity; we must act according to the state policies and arrangements and handle properly the relationship between the partial and the whole.

Ye Xuanping also pointed out: We must assign an important strategic position in our economic development to strengthening agriculture and attach great importance to grain production. Readjustment of the agricultural structure should be carried out on the basis of stabilizing the grain area and maintaining increased grain output. We must certainly not slacken grain production.

Shenzhen's People Fear New 'Economic Depression'
HK0703013189 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 5 Mar 89 p 1

[“Special Feature by Yu Chia-yuan (0151 0857 0337):
“Could Shenzhen's Economy ‘Slide’?”]

[Text] The “slump” which cropped up in Shenzhen from 1985 to 1986 possibly remains fresh in people's minds. At that time Shenzhen was thrown into recession due to the economic readjustment nationwide: The large-scale construction was suspended, the construction sites were deserted, the prices of buildings dropped drastically, the occupation rates of guest houses were low, the market was bad, and so on. But the economy bounced back and expanded unprecedentedly during 1987 and 1988, greatly encouraging the Shenzhen authorities. However, it seems that “good times do not last long.” The drive to “improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order” beginning at the end of last year has disturbed people so much that they have been worried that Shenzhen will be saddled with “economic depression” again.

Economy Expanded at a Great Speed Last Year

The statistics recently released show that the economy of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone developed at a great speed in an all-round way last year with a great increase in all economic indicators. 1988 is believed to be the best year since the special economic zone was set up nine years ago.

According to statistics, Shenzhen's gross national product registered 7.3 billion yuan for 1988; industrial total output valued 8.88 billion yuan; total retail prices of commodities in society was 5.14 billion yuan, increasing by 4, 54.1, and 53.4 percent respectively compared with the previous year. At the same time, Shenzhen's foreign trade and export totalled \$1.8 billion, up 23 percent over

the previous year, ranking second only to Shanghai in terms of total export value of the big and medium-sized cities across the country, prompting the public to treat it with increased respect.

That Shenzhen's entire economy began a benign cycle between economic activities also was ascertained by the following facts: First, output was greater than input, the input-output ratio was higher than the national average, and the annual industrial output value was over 10 billion yuan. Second, the situation in which the size of the loan was greater than the amount deposited was changed. Last year all banks in Shenzhen succeeded in recovering banknotes from circulation in the amount of 700 million yuan at a time when funds were in short supply and there was only capital input in other parts of the country, astounding persons of the same trade.

We Cannot Afford To Be Optimistic About the Situation This Year

However, the repetition of the past has led Shenzhen to face a grim situation similar to that experienced in the 1985-1986 “depression.” The drive to “improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order” nationwide once again landed Shenzhen in a tight spot.

Some experts have pointed out, constraints on energy, transport, communication, and water were found in Shenzhen last year despite rapid economic growth. If vigorous efforts are not made to improve the situation, it is very hard for Shenzhen's economy to develop further because of lack of staying power. On top of that the staff and workers as a whole did not receive favor from the economic growth last year owing to inflation. On the contrary, the living standards of quite a lot people declined.

We cannot afford to be optimistic about Shenzhen's economic situation this year. The reasons are: First, there is a change in the policy by which the foreign exchange is allocated. In the past all foreign exchange earned by Shenzhen was reserved for local use, but now Shenzhen has to turn over 80 percent of the foreign exchange earned to the state following the example of the rest of the country. With its strong points lost, it will be more difficult for Shenzhen to engage in foreign trade. Second, the banks have increased their rates for loans, making it more difficult for the industrial enterprises to operate. In addition many enterprises will have more problems with working capital as a result of their failure to obtain loans on account of tight money. Third, some businesses which enterprises were allowed to operate are now placed under the state's unified management. Fourth, the cost is obviously on the increase due to price increases of raw materials. Some places practice “protectionism” and you cannot get raw materials even if you have a lot of money. Fifth, the consumption fund increases by a big margin and it serves to add to the enterprise's burden. Sixth, the competition within and

without becomes more fierce and Shenzhen, which is deprived of strong points provided by the preferential policy, "is no longer special."

Under the circumstances, it is understandable that people are worried that Shenzhen's economy will "slide" this year.

It Is a Matter of Vital Importance Whether It Will Go Well This Year

Shenzhen is coming to a new juncture: While it should continue the drive to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, it should maintain appropriate economic growth. This has landed Shenzhen "in a dilemma" economically.

Shenzhen's total industrial output value registered 795 million yuan for January this year. Though it was up by 55 percent over the corresponding period last year, the speed at which it grew has markedly slowed down (it increased by 96.1 percent last year compared with the corresponding period of the previous year). The output value for the last January decreased by 11.3 percent compared with the average monthly output value for the fourth quarter last year. All these show a tendency of "sliding." According to reports of some units which are engaged in foreign trade, Shenzhen's total export value for the first quarter of this year declined all the more remarkably with some foreign trade units registering less than half the figure for the same period last year. Some government officials predicted that it is hardly an easy job for Shenzhen to have the same performance as or a better performance this year than last year with respect to its export trade.

Some officials in Shenzhen said the readjustment last time had a greater effect on Shenzhen because Shenzhen's internal environment was rather poor at that time. However, it enjoyed a comparatively favorable external environment (referring to the hinterland). The situation this time is quite the contrary: it has a poorer external environment but it enjoys a much better internal environment, which is the result of development for many years past. On the whole, the favorable conditions are still there. Therefore whether Shenzhen's economy will "slide" this year is a touchstone of its "economic capability."

Guangxi Regional Propaganda Conference Ends *HK1003035289 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service* *in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 89*

[Excerpts] The regional propaganda work conference called by the regional party committee concluded in Nanning today.

At the meeting it was noted that this year's tasks are to further educate all party members, cadres and the masses with the theory and line set forth by the 13th CPC National Congress, publicize and carry out, in depth, the

policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and comprehensively deepening the reforms formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, continue to conduct extensive education in the current situation, and put forth the effort to achieve unity of thinking and inspire the people with enthusiasm before everything else in propaganda work. Propaganda departments at different levels must arrange their work around the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reforms in an all-around way. In every field of endeavor, we must aim to stabilize the economy and the will of the people and society, strengthen the unity of all our nationalities, and enhance the confidence of the people of all nationalities in combating difficulties so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the policy of promoting economic improvement and rectification and deepening the reforms in an all-around way and push economic development forward.

Regional party committee Secretary Chen Huiguang and Deputy Secretary Li Zhenqian attended and addressed the meeting. Regional party committee Propaganda Department Head (Du Jingyi) summarized the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Huiguang noted that for some time, leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly emphasized that party committees have to understand the ideological and political sphere while developing the socialist commodity economy. Our region is now confronted with some difficulties and problems including a serious shortage of grain, energy and funds, and excessive price increases. Under such circumstances, a strong ideological and political work is, needed all the more to unify the thinking of cadres and the masses, increase people's confidence in reform and opening up, and unite the region's people to work hard and overcome difficulties.

Comrade Chen Huiguang noted that since last winter, fairly good results have been achieved in the region's current affairs education. Through the education, we must draw the attention of cadres and the masses to implementing, in depth, the spirit of the 13th CPC National Congress and of the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in a bid to inspire them with enthusiasm and confidence to work with one heart and one mind for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reforms in an all-around way.

Comrade Chen Huiguang called on party committees at various levels to put ideological and political work at the top of their agenda, work out feasible plans and make practical arrangements, and pay much attention to consolidating political work departments and the contingent of political workers and enhancing their ideological and theoretical level. [passage omitted] The propaganda theory, press, publishing, radio, cinema, television, cultural, and educational departments have a grave responsibility

in promoting ideological and political work. Party committees and governments at different levels must give more leadership to these departments, support their work and give full play to their role. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Yunnan Governor Outlines Current Tasks

HK0403051589 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 89

[Excerpts] In his government work report delivered to the second session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, Yunnan Governor He Zhiqiang stressed that the province's economic construction and all undertakings this year must focus on improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We must cut investment in fixed assets, curb consumption demand, control price rises, and continue to eliminate overheating. We must start with the following measures:

1. This year the state has assigned Yunnan a figure of 2.61 billion yuan in local fixed assets investment, a reduction of 2.337 billion yuan—47.2 percent—compared with the amount actually completed last year. The province's four main measures in cutting investment include further screening the projects under construction—no large non-productive buildings will be constructed in the next 2 years—and reexamining and approving new and planned projects.

2. Tightly control credit and money supply, and further strengthen and improve the planning and monetary management of the credit activities of the whole of society. We must ensure that capital requirements are met for the procurement of agricultural and sideline products, industrial goods with a ready market, and export commodities, together with key construction projects covered by the plan. We must gradually recover excessive loans made to the enterprises, and strive for a relatively big increase in urban and rural savings deposits. We should also mop up and divert some social purchasing power by commercializing housing, selling some small enterprises, and so on.

3. Strictly control the excessively rapid growth of social demand. In financial expenditure, we must give priority to ensuring the needs of normal expenditures and to increasing spending on agriculture and education. Other expenditures should be cut.

4. Tangibly strengthen price controls and strictly enforce price discipline. We must conduct regular price inspections and strengthen the price control organs and their functions.

Governor He stressed that it is essential to strictly institute management by category of daily essentials and the major agricultural production materials, and resolutely put a stop to indiscriminate price hikes. The price of rationed grain and oil for urban residents will not be changed.

5. Seriously straighten out circulation order. This year we must focus on screening and straightening out companies and practicing monopoly management of major materials

for production and daily life. Violations of law and discipline, especially major cases, must be thoroughly investigated and dealt with without any leniency, no matter who is involved. Organ cadres holding concurrent posts in companies and enterprises must resign from either their company or organ posts by the end of March.

6. In improvement and rectification work, we must strictly practice the system of responsibility for the administrative leaders of local departments. Their performance in implementation should be regarded as the basis of examining their general performance.

Governor He Zhiqiang stressed that strengthening the agricultural foundation and vigorously grasping grain production is the primary task of the local governments. Weak agricultural foundation and shortage of grain supply constitute the biggest constraining factor in the province's economic development. We are a mountainous province with not much farmland. To improve agriculture, especially grain, we must ensure the sown area of grain. [passage omitted]

We must truly practice a policy of inclining toward agriculture and mobilize the forces of all sectors to increase investment in agriculture. We must speed up the development of industries supporting agriculture. [passage omitted] The main measures for this year's agricultural production are as follows:

1. Expand the sown area of grain. This year the sown area must exceed 52 million mu, a rise of about 5 percent over last year.

2. Increase investment in agriculture through a variety of channels. This year the province will allocate funds of 560 million yuan for agriculture, a rise of 17 percent over last year. The whole province's expenditure on agriculture will increase by 150 million yuan over last year. This year we will establish an agricultural development fund to be mainly used for water conservancy construction, developing forestry, and popularizing agrosience and technology.

3. Vigorously popularize effective agrosience and technology measures for increasing production. [passage omitted]

4. Get a good grasp of the production and supply of materials for agriculture such as chemical fertilizer, pesticide, plastic sheeting, and farm machines and tools. Chemical fertilizer supply this year will be increased by 200,000 tons over last year. We will practice monopoly management of chemical fertilizer, pesticide, and plastic sheeting. We will first give priority to delivering on time the chemical fertilizer to peasant households whose grain contracts are linked to its supply. We must resolutely curb the practices of buying up and selling chemical fertilizer at hiked prices.

Other measures mentioned by Governor He Zhiqiang included: Stabilize and perfect the rural contracted responsibility system based on the household, with payment linked to output; establish grain production responsibility systems at each level; award prizes for achieving new output levels; reward prefectures, cities, and counties that

achieve new records in grain production; actively promote diversified undertakings; and pay attention to developing the township and town enterprises.

Governor He Zhiqiang said when discussing readjusting the economic structure, increasing effective supply, and improving economic returns: In improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we must resolve the problems of economic overheating and inflation, and also avoid a slide in production and a decline in revenue. The key lies in readjusting the economic structure. This year we must focus on the following points:

1. Get a good grasp of formulating an industrial policy suited to Yunnan realities, to give us something to follow in carrying out structural readjustment.
2. Vigorously increase output of commodities with a ready market. We must work hard to increase output of grain, meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and other agricultural and sideline products; of daily essentials such as salt and matches; of raw materials in short supply and of commodities in short supply that can withdraw much currency from circulation; and of export commodities that earn foreign exchange.
3. Make thorough arrangements for the urban and rural markets. We must show particular concern for supplying the urban residents' food basket, the daily essentials for the rural masses, and the major materials for production.
4. Continue to get a good grasp of key construction projects in energy, transport, and so on.
5. Strive to improve economic returns. We must also do a good job in treating industrial waste, to prevent environmental pollution.

He Zhiqiang pointed out that readjusting the structure is a long-term and urgent task. We must seize this opportunity afforded by cooling down the overheated atmosphere to actively and rationally readjust the structure of investment, credit, industry, enterprises, products, and consumption. We should gradually embark on a path of improving the comprehensive returns and structural returns of the national economy.

He Zhiqiang said that people should firmly embrace the idea of regarding education as the foundation and of invigorating Yunnan through science and technology and should actively develop education and science and technology. [passage omitted] He stressed that work should be stepped up in six respects:

1. Increase investment. While cutting expenditure, we are still increasing spending on education, science, and technology this year.
2. Deepen reforms in the structures of education and science and technology, continue to lift restrictions on research organs, carry out comprehensive reforms in rural education, and continue to encourage and support scientific research organs in promoting lateral ties with enterprises. We should continue to encourage science and technology personnel to undertake various kinds of contracts linked to production.

3. Do a good job in readjustment and rectification on the education front. We must regard readjustments in the internal structure of education as an important task, and train construction personnel urgently needed by the four modernizations.

4. Vigorously promote various forms of running scientific research and education, and gradually change the excessive government monopolization of education and science and technology. We should formulate proper policies for encouraging social participation in these undertakings and mobilize the initiative of all sectors for running education and science and technology.

5. We must work hard to improve the cultural quality of the laborers. This year 3 million people should receive training in one or two branches of applied technology, 8 million primary and secondary students should receive education in knowledge of labor, and 200,000 people should be cured of illiteracy.

6. Strengthen leadership over education and science and technology work. [passage omitted]

He Zhiqiang spoke on steadily carrying out reforms of the economic structure and of the government setup. He stressed that this year, while unswervingly getting a good grasp of improvement work, we must actively and steadily deepen the various reforms, integrate economic structural reforms with government structural reforms, and promote the formation of a new economic mechanism and order.

He said we must deepen the enterprise reforms and speed up the changes in the enterprise operating mechanism, to ensure that the enterprises will truly embark on a path of self-management, self-responsibility for profit and loss, self-development, and self-constraint. We must seriously implement the Enterprise Law. We must round off and perfect the contract system. We must consolidate and develop enterprise groups. We must actively organize pilot projects in the shareholding system.

He Zhiqiang pointed out when discussing the question of developing the vital factors of the markets and gradually establishing a complete marketing mechanism we should establish a number of large enterprise groups and comprehensive commercial cooperatives [shang she] embracing different trades, departments, areas, and ownership systems, to enable state-owned commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives to better play their role as the main factor in stabilizing the markets and holding down prices. We should actively promote reforms of the material supply system, get a good grasp of developing markets for the vital elements of production, and bring about rational shift and movement of capital, labor, equipment, factory buildings, technology, and information. We should put into effect transfers of management and property rights of the enterprises, and rationally readjust the industrial, product, and enterprise structures.

He Zhiqiang said in improving and strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control [tiao kong] and improving the macroeconomic management level, we should

further reform and perfect the fiscal and taxation system, do a good job in monetary system reform, and strictly control consumption funds. We should make comprehensive use of economic, legal, disciplinary, administrative, and ideological and political work measures and get a good grasp of establishing a new order and mechanism of macroeconomic regulation and control and putting it on a sound basis. We should turn policy-making into a democratic and scientific affair.

He Zhiqiang emphasized when discussing structural reform in the organs: In carrying out structural reform in the organs we must take changes of functions as the key and the readjustment of economic management departments as the focal point. Through reform, we should harmonize the relations between the party committees and the government, between the government and the enterprises, and between different government departments, and gradually establish an administrative management system with relatively rational structure, relatively well coordinated operations, and relatively high work efficiency.

Yunnan People's Congress Session Concludes
HK1003031989 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] The Second Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress concluded successfully at the People's Victory Hall in Kunming this afternoon.

At the closing ceremony today, the session passed a resolution on the Yunnan Provincial People's Government work report, a resolution on the province's 1989 plan for economic and social development, a resolution on the implementation of the provincial budget for 1988 and on the provincial budget for 1989, a resolution on the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee work report, a resolution on the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court work report, and a resolution on the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate work report. It also passed the procedural rules for the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress.

The session called on people of all nationalities in the province, under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, to brace themselves, work with one heart and one mind, rouse their enthusiasm and overcome difficulties in an effort to do all fields of work better and strive for new victories in reform and economic construction.

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Attends Health Conference
SK1003045789 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 89 p 1

[Excerpts] At the Beijing Municipal public health work conference, which concluded on 23 February, it was noted that this year, efforts should be continued to

deepen reform, establish a new order for medical and health work, and greatly strengthen sanitation and epidemic prevention work, and primary health care work to usher in the 40th anniversary of the founding of PRC and the 11th Asian Games. On behalf of the municipal government, Municipal Vice Mayor He Luli announced the 10 aspects of health work that the Beijing Municipal People's Government will continue to carry out with solid efforts in 1989.

Before the closing ceremony, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, met with some of the medical experts attending the conference, and held discussions with them. In his speech at the closing ceremony, he stressed the need to strengthen ideological and political work. He said: In the process of the structural reform, all problems can be solved once and for all if the party can truly play its guaranteeing and supervisory role, its bastion role, and if party members can truly play their exemplary and leading role. To implement the party's principles, line and policies, party committees should unify the thinking of people, first of all the thinking of cadres, in particular leading cadres. This requires a great amount of ideological and political work. For example, a great amount of work remains to be done in maintaining the standards for medical ethics and medical style. To clarify the guiding principles for reform also requires a great amount of ideological work. When the administrative leader responsibility system is instituted in all units, the ideological and political work of party committees will certainly be strengthened rather than weakened. [passage omitted]

Speaking on reform of medical and health work, Municipal Mayor Chen Xitong said: The standpoint and starting point of the reform is to arouse the initiative of doctors, nurses, and managerial personnel and, meanwhile, channel the aroused initiative into a correct direction, make a success of the socialist medical and health work, and prevent negative factors from emerging. For this purpose, leading persons at various levels should continuously study new situations and new problems in reform and work out some means, measures, and methods for macroregulation and control.

This public health work conference lasted for 3 days. Municipal Vice Mayor He Luli gave a summarizing speech. Gu Yingqi, vice minister of public health, attended and addressed the conference. Comrades attending the conference discussed last year's health work and the six new managerial methods focusing on improvement and rectification, worked out recently by the municipal public health bureau.

Hebei Secretary's Recent Activities Reported

Meets Light Industry Minister
SK0903033889 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Minister of Light Industry Zeng Xianlin and his entourage, a total of six persons, came to our province on 17 February to inspect the light industrial work.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Yue Qifeng paid the guests a visit. On 18 February, accompanied by Vice Governor Song Shuhua, Zeng Xianlin heard work briefings given by the provincial light industrial department. Today, accompanied by Vice Governor Ye Liansong, Zeng Xianlin visited and inspected the No 1 Shijiazhuang City plastics plant, the wristwatch plant, the paper mill, the oil and fat chemicals plant, and the electric bulb plant and gave guidance to the work there.

During his inspection tour to the Shijiazhuang City wristwatch plant and the oil and fat chemicals plant and other enterprises, Zeng Xianlin stressed that it is necessary to satisfy the needs of the people's livelihood with light industrial products and to intensify the ability to create foreign exchange through exports. He also said that special attention should be paid to improving quality. [passage omitted]

At the No 1 Shijiazhuang plastics plant, director Zhang Xingrang gave briefings and said our plant has concluded an agreement with the bank. We put our money in the bank and consciously placed our plant under the bank's supervision and control so that we will not arbitrarily expand the consumption funds. Workers' income increased in a planned manner along with the development of production. By doing this, we have enabled enterprises to keep up their momentum for development and to stabilize workers' feelings. Zeng Xianlin affirmed this way of doing things. He said at the No 1 Shijiazhuang plastics plant, I visited workshops and heard briefings. I felt that the plant deserves the reputation it enjoys. The "full workload work method" of the No 1 Shijiazhuang plastics plant must be developed and improved with practice. Special attention currently should be paid to information and the application and development of science and technology.

Attends Science, Technology Meeting

SK1003044389 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 26 Feb 89 p 1

[Excerpts] It has been 30 years since the founding of the provincial Science and Technology Association. So far, all prefectures, cities, and counties in the province have set up science and technology associations; 3,597 towns and townships have set up associations for the popularization of science and technology; and 6,591 research societies of specialized technology, involving 103,054 members, have been set up in the rural areas. There are 107 provincial level societies of science and technology, involving 93,657 members; 636 prefectural and city level societies of science and technology, involving 103,184 members; 1,797 county level societies of science and technology, involving 157,399 members; and 392 associations of science and technology run by industrial and mining enterprises with 38,225 members involved.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the provincial Science and Technology Association on 24 February. He said: Over the past 30 years, the provincial Science and Technology Association has organized and mobilized the vast number of science professionals and technicians across the province to positively engage in the construction of socialism and has made great contributions in promoting the scientific, technological, economic, and social development in our province. Particularly, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the province's science and technology associations have really developed and their work has increasingly flourished along with the shift of the party's work priorities, the ceaseless deepening of reforms and opening to the outside world, and the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. So, the associations have made new contributions in promoting the province's reforms and two civilizations. He urged the science and technology associations at various levels and the vast number of science professionals and technicians to further understand their responsibility for accelerating scientific and technological progress in implementing the strategy of "relying on science and technology to rejuvenate Hebei" and in the current work of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We should continue to conscientiously implement the principle through which "we should rely on science and technology to conduct economic construction and should make science and technology serve economic construction," should persistently serve economic construction, and should better promote the combination of science and technology and the economy and culture. [passage omitted]

Attending the meeting were Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Wang Zheng, Wang Dongning, Xu Chunxing, Wang Zuwu, Zou Renjun, Wang Qi, Sun Lushi, Bai Shi, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Lan Kaimin, Du Jingyi, Duo Benjie, and Wang Enduo. Leading comrades also issued certificates to the science professionals and technicians who were selected as "outstanding science professionals and technicians of Hebei" and issued certificates of honor to full-time cadres and leading comrades of the provincial science and technology association who had worked for 20 years in the association.

Meets With Editorial Staff

SK1003041189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 26 Feb 89 p 1

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 24 February, leading comrades of the provincial party committee came to HEBEI RIBAO office to hold a forum with members of the editorial board. They called on the editorial staff to further emancipate thinking, enhance their awareness of presenting new ideas, guide the whole editorial staff and all reporters in doing a good job, make new strides in

ving to "create first-class" activities, and make greater progress and strive to enter the advance national rank of provincial level papers at an earlier date.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Liu Ronghui, and Chen Yujie, and Zhou Shenming and Zhang Peilin, deputy directors of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, attended the forum.

After listening to briefings given by responsible persons of HEBEI RIBAO office, leading comrades of the provincial party committee reviewed and analyzed last year's press propaganda and reporting work together with all members of the editorial board. They raised questions and gave answers, affirmed the achievements, pointed out some deficiencies and problems, and suggested ways to make improvements. [passage omitted]

Hebei Holds Agricultural Production Conference
SK1003125289 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Excerpts] The provincial government held a provincial telephone conference on spring agricultural production on the evening of 14 February, calling on governments at various levels and all trades and professions to pool their efforts, take action immediately, coordinate closely, and extensively mobilize the masses to create an upsurge in spring agricultural production.

Provincial Governor Yue Qifeng presided over the conference. Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Runshen spoke there.

Zhang Runshen first analyzed the situation in our province's spring agricultural production this year. He then worked out overall arrangements for spring agricultural production in the province.

He said: Last winter the party Central Committee and the State Council made a decision on reaping a good agricultural harvest this year. Right after this, the provincial party committee and government convened a provincial rural work conference to put forward overall tasks, demands, and policy measures for this year's agricultural production. Based on their specific local conditions, governments at various levels should map out overall arrangements for their own agricultural production this year.

Zhang Runshen said: The most important issue currently is to ensure the acreage for grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops and to assign contracted purchase quotas for them. The provincial party committee and government urged that new breakthroughs should be achieved after last year's bumper harvest. To fulfill the grain output quota put forward by the provincial party committee and government, the acreage sown to grain should be no less than 100 million mu this year, of which the acreage sown

to summer grain should reach 38 million mu. The acreage sown to corn, a high-yield crop in our province, should be stabilized at more than 30 million mu.

Cotton is a superior cash crop for our province, and the acreage of cotton fields should be stabilized. Last year there were 13.7 million mu of cotton fields. This year we should ensure the same acreage, or at least 13 million mu. Therefore, all localities should assign spring cotton planting tasks to every level, step up efforts to sign purchasing contracts, and ensure that quotas are assigned for the acreage of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, for per-unit yields, and for purchases. In view of the downward trend in cotton growing areas that has already emerged, the provincial government has decided to assign the quotas for cotton growing areas, output, and purchases to every prefecture and city, which should then assign the quotas to counties. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Yue Qifeng also spoke at the conference. He emphasized that all localities should plant cotton successfully and in full quantity. He said: Ensuring the acreage sown to cotton is a major issue. Governments at various levels should pay attention to it, regard it as a political task, and fulfill it. The party leading group of the provincial government has conducted a special study of the issue of ensuring the 13 million mu sown to cotton. If this figure cannot be ensured, the economy of the entire province will be affected. All localities should mobilize the masses to be mentally prepared for it and encourage them to plant more cotton.

'Bumper Harvest' Hoped For
SK1003131389 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Station commentary: "Clearly Understand the Agricultural Situation, Arouse the Masses To Be Mentally Prepared, and Strive for a Bumper Agricultural Harvest This Year"]

[Excerpt] Our province's situation in spring agricultural production this year is generally good. By thoroughly implementing the decisions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and government on reaping a bumper harvest this year and based on the guidelines of the provincial rural work conference, party committees and governments at various levels have enhanced their understanding of the importance of agriculture and strengthened leadership over agricultural production. All localities have also formulated a series of policies and measures to support agricultural production, in particular the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, and have begun to give priority to agriculture in the input of funds, materials, and science and technology. This creates favorable conditions for this year's bumper harvest.

However, we should remain clearheaded so that we may see that many difficulties and problems remain in our efforts to reap a bumper harvest over the entire the

whole year and should attain the planned targets put forward by the provincial party committee and government. Therefore, our tasks are very arduous.

First, the current drought situation is serious. In the last quarter of 1988, the average precipitation in the province was 14.5 mm, equivalent to merely one-third of the average for the same period in many years. Since the beginning of this year, it has rained twice, but the precipitation was notably less than in normal years. At present, 8.5 million mu of wheat fields and 37 million mu of unplanted land [bai di] are suffering serious drought.

Second, there are rather great shortages in the means of production for agriculture, such as chemical fertilizer, diesel oil, electricity, pesticide and plastic sheets, and funds.

Third, leading comrades in some localities do not adequately understand the importance and urgency of the endeavor to make this year's agricultural production a success. In particular, they lack clear principles; specific effective measures; and various production plans for the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, meat, eggs, and vegetables, which should be emphasized. [passage omitted]

Hebei Workers' Wages Increase Over Last Year

SK1003123889 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] According to figures provided by the provincial Statistics Bureau, the total wage bill in 1988 for staff members and workers throughout our province, including price subsidies for meat, was 10.338 billion yuan, a 25.3-percent increase over the preceding year and the largest annual growth since the country's founding.

In this way, production was developed and the living standards of staff members and workers improved.

In 1988, the actual average wages for staff members and workers in the province was 1,692 yuan per capita, showing a 2.6-percent increase over the preceding year after allowing for price rises.

Hebei Province Children Engage in Business

OW0403072089 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 4 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA)—A survey on ten primary schools in north China's Tangshan city shows that pupils from nine of them have engaged in business.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" says that some of them help their parents to run a business in their spare time. Others sell small items to make some pocket money.

Before the Spring Festival, a pupil from grade three was found employing his classmates to sell New Year cards for him. His employees received five cents commission on each card they sold.

As the market economy has developed in China in recent years, says the paper, people have displayed increasing interest in making money.

Some self-employed parents hunger for money, and the commercial pursuits of some primary-school teachers during the holiday break greatly influenced the children.

When some pupils were told to write an essay entitled 'My Dream', about one quarter of them said they hoped to become self-employed so as to make money and provide the public with a service.

The paper says that 'paid services' are now very popular at schools, which means that if one pupil asks a classmate to do an assignment for him, he is expected to pay for it in cash, or with some item such as chocolate.

As for the pupils' parents, some of them encourage their children to make money.

A nine-year-old pupil from a school in the city's Lunan district was given a spring scale by his father for his birthday.

His father said, "I am so useless that while the neighbors can afford to watch color television we have to watch black and white. When you grow up, you'd better go into business and make big money."

The paper says some experts hold that it is quite normal for young people to be materialistic.

The majority, however, insist that pupils should be inculcated with communist philosophy and encouraged to make themselves useful to society.

They contend that money should never be allowed to spoil a child's innocence.

Northeast Region

Jilin People's Congress Session Opens

SK1003041389 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Excerpts] The second session of the seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse this morning. [passage omitted]

The executive chairmen of this morning's congress session were He Zhukang, Huo Mingguang, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Lin, Yu Ruihuang, Renqin Zhamusu, Zhu Jinghang, Xu Yuancun, Chen Zhenkang, and Ke Muyun.

All members of the congress presidium were seated on the rostrum. Former veteran provincial-level leaders, including Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Liu Jingzhi, Zhang Kaijing, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao, Wang Jiping, Li Shuren, Wang Guanchao, Yan Zitao, Che Minqiao, Xin Cheng, and Yue Lin, were invited to attend the session. They were also seated on the rostrum.

Also taking seats on the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, and the various provincial-level democratic parties. Responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate also attended today's session. Huo Mingguang presided over the session. [passage omitted]

At 0830, the congress session began with the majestic playing of the International. [passage omitted]

Acting Governor Wang Zhongyu delivered a government work report. His report was divided into three parts: review of 1988 work; arrangements for 1989 tasks and work; and improving government work and guaranteeing the smooth fulfillment of all tasks. [passage omitted]

Attending today's session as observers were responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, various city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, county, and district People's Congress standing committees, and the Baicheng prefectural office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Liaoning Holds Conference on Opening of Peninsula
SK1003025589 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Feb 89 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "Persistently improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, persistently carry out the strategy for the development of coastal areas, further facilitate opening of Liaoning Peninsula to the outside world in the process of improvement and rectification, and bring our province's work of opening to the outside world to a new stage." This was a call issued by the provincial party committee and government at their recent second work conference on opening Liaodong Peninsula to the outside world.

The conference summarized our province's opening to the outside world and development of last year's export-oriented economy, exchanged the experiences in opening to the outside world and earning foreign exchange through export, analyzed our province's new situation in opening to the outside world, and set forth this year's work focuses and fighting goals. Zheng Siliu, assistant to the provincial governor, relayed the guidelines of the central work forum on opening of coastal areas to the outside world. Provincial Governor Li Changchun gave a report. Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party

committee, spoke to summarize the conference. Attending were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, people's congress, government and committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative conference [CPPCC], city mayors, magistrates of the 16 open counties, and responsible comrades of relevant provincial and city departments.

It was held at the conference: Since 1988 when Liaodong Peninsula was opened, our province has achieved encouraging results in its work of opening to the outside world. With rapid development in foreign trade, the province's foreign export trade totaled \$3.874 billion last year, showing a 3.1-percent growth over the preceding year. Of the sum, \$1.887 billion was earned from exports of Liaoning's local products, creating an all-time record. The volume of commodities purchased for export totaled 9.4 billion yuan, a 31.6-percent increase over the preceding year. The export of local products, and products of township enterprises rose by a large margin, and the proportion of manufactured and semi-finished products increased. The province achieved notable results in foreign capital utilization. Last year it signed more than 600 foreign capital utilization contracts, of which total transactions reached \$1.79 billion, an increase of 193.5 percent over the preceding year. Of the total, the contracted amount of direct foreign investment was \$610 million, more than a two-fold increase over the preceding year. Considerable progress was made in developing Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, and exclusively foreign-funded enterprises with foreign government loans and direct foreign investment. In addition, substantial development was achieved in the construction of the three experimental zones opened to the outside world, technology export, equipment import, construction of projects for foreign countries on a contract basis and labor service cooperation with them, and tourism. [passage omitted]

It was held at the conference: The current situation in our province's opening to the outside world is good, in general. However, inflation, price rises, and shortages of energy resources, funds and raw materials afflict the entire national economy, and therefore further opening of coastal areas is forced to face difficulties and adverse influence. In view of such a situation, we should resolutely follow the policy and strategy of "being resolute in two areas," and "leaving one side of the net open," put forward by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and unify the endeavor of improvement and rectification with opening to the outside world. Judging from the actual conditions of our province, the key to unifying these two lies in upgrading our level in opening to the outside world. We should no longer ask for policies, investment, and subsidies, and strive to start new construction projects as we did in the past. Instead, we should orient our endeavor of improvement and rectification to the need of the world market and exert greater efforts to increase the varieties of export products, improve their grade and quality, reduce the cost of earning foreign exchange through export, and

improve the results in foreign capital utilization; exert greater efforts to conscientiously make a success of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, and exclusively foreign-funded enterprises, raise their management level in a down-to-earth manner, and improve and raise their service quality and efficiency; and exert greater efforts to open up world markets. To achieve the aforementioned goals, our province should emphasize the following work in its opening to the outside world for this year.

A. We should adjust the export structure more quickly to increase the competitive edge of export products. On the one hand, we should make use of the abundant raw materials of our country, which is our advantage, to carry out intensive and precision processing, and raise our level in foreign exchange earnings. On the other hand, we should adopt all possible means to use the raw materials from abroad to raise the grade of our products. Meanwhile, we should develop our province's advantages in production to continuously expand the export of machinery, electronic, metallurgical, chemical, and building materials industries. The provincial party committee and government urged that all cities and enterprises enjoying independent foreign trade authority should fulfill the export tasks assigned by the province, and their fulfillment will be conscientiously checked.

B. We should facilitate the grafting of old enterprises and accelerate their renovation. We should encourage the existing enterprises to graft foreign funds, advanced technology and managerial expertise into their own funds, workshops, equipment, and space, which are their capital stock, and develop foreign-invested enterprises which "enforce two systems in one plant." To counter our province's serious shortage of funds, we should build, as much as possible, the enterprises established with funds borrowed from foreign firms, greatly develop the processing industry with materials provided by foreign firms, compensation trade, and leasing of equipment. We should strive to use more loans from foreign governments and the World Bank, adopt all possible means to make the existing foreign-invested enterprises successful, and improve their management level. We should guarantee the supplies of funds, electricity, raw materials, and managerial and technical personnel needed by foreign-invested enterprises with all possible means.

C. We should actively undertake construction projects for foreign countries on a contract basis and export labor services. In the process of improvement and rectification, our province's building industry and some other industries will spare a fairly great amount of capacity and labor forces. One of the important ways to place and absorb these labor forces lies in the world market. At present, the international situation is relaxing every day, and new labor markets are developing vigorously in some countries and regions. We should seize this opportunity to export technology, equipment, and labor simultaneously with the work of contracting construction projects for foreign countries, regard this as a major task for further opening Liaodong Peninsula to the outside

world, and carry it out. Policies related to the export of labor should be further relaxed. Leading persons and departments at various levels should select competent labor forces for export so that they can complete a number of fine-quality and model projects that can be trusted, win a good reputation abroad, and open up a new situation in labor export.

D. We should carry out multi-layered opening up in all directions and continuously explore new world markets. In opening Liaodong Peninsula to the outside world, we should have an active attitude, and adjust our open policy in a timely manner in line with the changes in the world market. We should open up in all directions to the Soviet Union, East Europe, Latin America, Asia-Pacific, Middle East, Europe, and America, participate in international economic exchanges, and continuously explore new markets in the world. We should give full play to the positive role of CPPCC offices in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs, foreign affairs, Taiwan compatriot affairs, federations of Taiwan compatriots at various levels, and various democratic parties, and mobilize all forces that can be mobilized to develop their abilities to the full.

E. We should further improve the environment for opening up. In the construction of a tangible environment, we should step up the construction of energy, communications, telecommunications, and other infrastructural facilities on a priority basis. We should also achieve new improvement in the construction of the intangible environment. Governments should gradually change direct management into indirect management, simplify the procedures for screening and approval, raise work efficiency, and ensure that foreign businessmen operate enterprises according to international practice. Without approval, we should not go to foreign-funded enterprises to inspect work, still less exact money from them. We should strive to successfully operate the markets for trained personnel, labor service, technology, and means of production, and give priority to foreign-invested enterprises in the supplies of funds, raw materials, and energy resources. All trades and professions, all work, and all individuals should serve opening to the outside world so that a macroclimate can be created in the service of the opening of Liaodong peninsula. [passage omitted]

Jilin Party Work Committee Holds Report Meeting
SK0403034289 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] The work committee of the organs directly under the provincial party committee held a report meeting on the party work of the organs on 22 and 23 February. More than 70 persons attended the meeting. They were full-time and part-time secretaries of the party committees, general party branches, and party branches of the various units of the organs directly under the provincial party committee. Responsible comrades of the party committees of the general office and the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, JILIN

RIBAO, and 11 other units gave reports at the meeting introducing the situation in their party work carried out since last winter and this spring.

Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended to relay the guidelines of the just-concluded national forum on honesty in performing official duties. He also spoke on ways to maintain honesty in performing official duties. He pointed out: In the new situation of reform and opening up, the commodity economy has increasingly flourished, but the market behavior, administrative behavior, and enterprise behavior have yet to be strictly standardized through laws and regulations, and the mechanism of supervision is still very poor. As a result, some loopholes have appeared, and corrupt phenomena have emerged in party and government organs, which are prominently manifested in the exchange between power and money. Although reflected only in a small number of persons, these corrupt phenomena, if not resolved conscientiously, will affect the party's combat strength, corrode the party's body and the people's mind, poison social conduct, and impede reform and economic construction. For this reason, we should step up efforts to establish necessary systems for maintaining honesty in performing official duties, and eliminate the hotbed of corruption.

He stressed: In establishing systems for maintaining honesty in performing official duties, we should gradually make our work more visible and standardized, and

enable the masses to exercise supervision. Starting from making our work systems and work results public and implementing the system of supervision by the masses, we should strengthen the systems for maintaining honesty in performing official duties, and establish multilayered, and multichannel mechanisms of supervision of lower levels over higher levels in all areas.

(Meng Zhaohua), deputy secretary of the work committee, worked out tasks for the party work of the organs for 1989. Ren Junjie, secretary general of the provincial party committee and secretary of the work committee of the organs directly under the provincial party committee, put forward five demands on ways to fulfill these tasks. First, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the principle of grasping reform, opening up, and development of the socialist commodity economy with one hand, and grasping the work in political and ideological fields with the other, with the focus on party building. Second, it is necessary to emphasize the efforts to remain honest in performing official duties. Third, it is necessary to improve the party's grass-roots organizations. Fourth, it is necessary to carry out in-depth activities to learn from the spirit of Dang Yi and to be qualified party members. Fifth, it is necessary to improve the workstyles of organs. Organs directly under the provincial party committee should launch an emulation drive in building civilized organs.

Taiwan Policy on Visiting Mainland Examined
OW0703071189 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan
0205 GMT 21 Feb 89

[From the "Rambling Talk on Current Events" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: Since the Taiwan authorities opened the door to the island which had been closed for some 40 years, people have surged across the strait to visit their relatives on the mainland. Due to decades of separation, Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives on the mainland feel as if they are in a different world because things have changed completely. Everything seems unfamiliar to them, including the areas, people, farms, and roads; many are having difficulty adjusting.

The mainland has set up special reception centers to serve Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives and sightseeing on the mainland. Taiwan compatriots receive a warm reception wherever they go. Special services in food, housing, and transportation have benefitted many Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives and alleviated many of their worries.

However, these efforts to solve the problems and alleviate the worries of Taiwan compatriots have been reproached. The television series "Talk About Family Visits With Mingled Feelings" aired by Taiwan's Chinese Television Service considers the services offered by mainland compatriots to Taiwan compatriots to be a behind the scenes united front tactic, and warns Taiwan compatriots about the Chinese communists' united front ploy. Miss (Li Yanqiu), host of the program, even solemnly urged the mainland side not to include, as part of the united front, the reception for Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives on the mainland, saying that the affection shown should be enough.

Dear listeners: Leaving affection as it is—this is sufficient, said Miss (Li Yanqiu). All services by mainland compatriots to Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives are offered out of affection, which shows the profundity of our blood relations. Some examples are carrying luggage for visiting Taiwan compatriots when they board or depart from vehicles and boats, renting cars for them, locating family members, solving their urgent problems, and so on. Are these not indications of affection?

I wonder why Miss (Li Yanqiu) linked these things to the united front. She might have picked the idea up along the way. If she or her coworkers would personally travel to the mainland to acquire a more practical understanding of events on the mainland and eliminate some of the hearsay, they will probably come to a correct conclusion.

Mr (Jiang Mu), a Taiwan journalist who has returned to his hometown for family visit, has said that the united front against Taiwan compatriots is nothing more than widening the scope of services and helping to solve practical problems. What is so obnoxious about this? Mr (Jiang Mu) has drawn on his personal experience to

explain the united front. From his explanation, we can not derive the conclusion of a ploy described by Miss (Li Yanqiu). These are simply indications of affection.

Dear listeners: It is the Taiwan authorities, rather than the mainland compatriots, who refuse give affection a political twist. Removing man-made barriers, ending the estrangement which has lasted for decades, allowing friends and relatives across the strait to visit one another, and reuniting separated families are all indications of affection and human relations. After being urged repeatedly, the Taiwan authorities have finally allowed the public to visit relatives on the mainland, but not without restrictions. For instance, they allow the Taiwan compatriots to go to the mainland while barring mainland compatriots from going to Taiwan. This is not affection. The people had hoped that the Taiwan authorities would allow mutual visits of relatives. After much longing, they finally saw the Taiwan authorities crack the closed door by allowing mainland compatriots to visit sick relatives and attend funerals in Taiwan. But there are even more restrictions. This applies only to those with direct blood relations. This notwithstanding, the most puzzling requirement is that CPC members are barred from entering Taiwan. The director of Taiwan's Bureau of Entry and Exit even said that CPC members found to have entered Taiwan will be turned over to the judicial organs for prosecution according to the law. Just because a person has joined a party, he is deprived from visiting sick relatives and attending funerals in Taiwan. Is this leaving affection as it is?

On the contrary, the mainland side has never imposed any restrictions on Taiwan compatriots visiting relatives on the mainland. Regardless of which party or group they belong to, they are warmly welcomed as long as they have come to visit relatives or do sightseeing.

Human beings are emotional and have principles that govern their relations, which transcend politics. Therefore, it is the most humanitarian act to let affection be affection. As the call for letting affection be affection was made by the television series "Talk About Family Visits With Mingled Feelings" of Taiwan's Chinese Television Service, was still ringing in people's ears, the Taiwan authorities stepped forward to oppose it. Wasn't this embarrassing to Miss (Li Yanqiu) and her coworkers?

Dear listeners: The Taiwan authorities have been questioned by the mass media on Taiwan for refusing to leave affection as it is. Taiwan's Association for Promoting Homecoming Rights has issued a statement saying that if the Taiwan authorities' regulations are followed, less than 1 per 1000 among the more than 29,000 Taiwan compatriots who have stayed on the mainland are entitled to the humanitarian treatment. Therefore, the regulations are void of substance. It is also notable that the authorities concerned have thus exposed their own shortcomings.

Legislator Mr Lin Yuxiang has submitted a written statement questioning the authorities concerned for excluding CPC members from mainland compatriots

who are allowed to visit sick relatives or attend funerals in Taiwan. He said that this is tantamount to removing the possibility of the 40 million CPC members contacting and befriending us. This inappropriate requirement should be revised.

Despite strong popular discontent, the Taiwan authorities still doggedly cling to what they are doing. According to Taiwan's LIAN HE BAO, in answering a legislator's question's, a senior official of Taiwan's Executive Yuan said that it is an established policy of the government to forbid mainland compatriots who are CPC members from visiting sick relatives and attending funerals in Taiwan. There is little room for relaxation of this policy. So we see that due to political prejudice, the Taiwan authorities have lost their reason, and have completely ignored the need to let affection be affection.

In my opinion, if the Taiwan authorities could dispel their political prejudice as soon as possible, truly leave affection as it is, and lift the restrictions on CPC members wishing to visit sick relatives and attend funerals in Taiwan, the Taiwan authorities will again be welcomed by compatriots on both sides of the strait, just as they were when they lifted the ban on the people's visits to the mainland.

Zheng Tuobin Interviewed on Bilateral Trade
OW0803112389 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 1000 GMT 1 Mar 89

[By reporter Zhao Li]

[Text] Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, granted an interview to a reporter of Taiwan's GONGSHANG SHIBAO [Industry and Commerce Times] during a visit to the 1989 Shanghai foreign trade negotiations meeting today. He discussed with the Taiwan reporter his views regarding the development of trade between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

According to Minister Zheng Tuobin, last year saw a turning point in the development of economic relations and trade between the two sides of the strait. This is reflected, on the one hand, mainly in the Taiwan authorities' relaxation of restrictions on the importation of goods from the mainland and, on the other, in the large number of entrepreneurs from Taiwan who have successfully invested in the mainland.

However, Mr Zheng Tuobin added, there are shortcomings in two areas: First, investment by kinsmen from Taiwan has involved mainly small- and medium-sized projects. He invited enterprises with great potential in Taiwan to invest in big projects in the mainland. Second, most trade is conducted indirectly. He expressed the hope that business and industrial circles in Taiwan will push for direct trade with the mainland this year.

The minister confirmed to the reporter that the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has established a Taiwan trade department to take charge of managing and developing economic relations and trade between the two sides of the strait.

Self-Government League Marks 28 Feb Uprising
OW0803100389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League held an academic symposium in Beijing this morning to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the 28 February Uprising in Taiwan.

Cai Zimin, chairman of the Central Presidium of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, presided over the symposium. He said the 28 February Uprising was an inevitable result of the Kuomintang's [KMT] autocratic, dictatorial, and corrupt rule. For many years, compatriots on the mainland have commemorated the anniversary of the uprising, and denounced the KMT authorities for suppressing the uprising. They have the support of people of all walks of life on the mainland.

When we observed the 40th anniversary of the 28 February Uprising, people on Taiwan held their first commemorative meeting despite prevailing prohibitions. They demanded that the KMT publish the truth about the uprising and redress injustices. However, the KMT authorities have remained unmoved, refused to admit their mistakes, and even continued to distort history and deceive the public.

Cai Zimin said it is necessary to handle correctly the history of the 28 February Uprising, develop democracy and justice for the people of Taiwan, and eliminate the estrangement between natives of Taiwan Province and people from other provinces. Only then can we carve out a future and ensure wholesome development of Taiwan society.

Wu Ketai, Lin Liyun, Jiang Nong, Ye Jidong, Yang Weili, Xu Mengshan, and other leaders of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots as well as other scholars spoke at the meeting. They reviewed history, presented the truth about the KMT authorities' suppression of the 28 February Uprising, and analyzed the causes of the uprising. They urged the Taiwan authorities to respect the desire of the people on Taiwan, and redress the 28 February Uprising in order to heal the wounds, which have been left open for more than 40 years, as soon as possible.

The leaders said in the wake of the more relaxed situation and more frequent exchanges across the strait, we hope that the Taiwan authorities will draw a lesson from history, go along with the trend of reunifying the motherland, respect the popular sentiment across the strait, and make the wise choice of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

Commentary Backs Mainland Dissident Fang Li-chih
OW0903002389 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 6 Mar 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the topic of our commentary today is the Significance of the Times in Supporting Fang Li-chih.

Democracy, freedom, and human rights are the most resounding words in the world today. Like air and water to a man, their relationships to mankind is so important that we simply cannot do without them for a single moment. These are the conditions absolutely necessary for our living. These conditions can never be obtained merely by yelling slogans. Their realization depends upon practical and concrete implementation.

The phenomena that people in mainland China are seeking democracy and the whole world is supporting them can be interpreted as a result of the system of the Chinese Communist regime over the past 40 years. Not only in China, but also throughout the world, Fang Li-chih has become a representative figure fighting for democracy and human rights. He is a person inevitably created by a dark society under the Chinese Communist regime.

The main reason the world pays attention to the democratic movement and human rights violations in mainland China and supports the people there who are fighting for democracy and freedom is that there is no democracy or legal system in mainland China. The incident in which Fang Li-chih was stopped from attending the dinner seemed to be a matter of misunderstanding. But, in fact, it is evidence that the Chinese Communist regime violates human rights and obstructs the democratic movement.

The people of the United States, Chinese people living outside mainland China, and intellectuals in mainland China support Fang Li-chih. It is not only because he suffered from unequal treatment, but also because it has something to do with human rights and the future of the democratic movement in mainland China. Intellectual youth in Taiwan, the bastion of mainland recovery, initiated an enthusiastic signature drive and received a warm welcome from all college students. This is also an act motivated by a sense of sacred mission.

Surprisingly, this movement, which is an echo evoked in the hearts of intellectuals, meets some criticism from people at home. We can put up with opinions similar to the ones of "singing a different tune." But, it is necessary for us to make very clear the true meaning of our support for the movement of fighting for democracy on the mainland.

First, we must understand that the foundation for democracy and respect for human rights lies in the guarantee of the right to freedom. If the rights to property and speech are not guaranteed, human rights are impossible. On the other hand, democracy must be practiced in a society ruled by law. Any one, whose actions or speeches violate the law,

must accept the punishment of the law. How can they distort the spirit of democracy by using human rights as an amulet and using democracy as a cover-up of crimes? Everyone in our society enjoys freedom of life in this peaceful and prosperous country of ours. The reason everybody can enjoy freedom of will, which is guaranteed as a human right, is because we have full democracy and protection of freedom of speech. Nobody is threatened by the lack of freedom and human rights, except for those who have disturbed social stability and violated the law. The world, including international human rights organizations, praises our political achievements in democracy and affirms our political records of respecting human rights. How can these facts be distorted and eliminated at will?

Second, as far as the Fang Li-chih incident is concerned, any one, no matter what his or her political position, who claims to be a modern intellectual, must criticize, out of a sense of right, Communist China's arbitrary interference with people's basic rights and its insistence on opposing democracy.

The reason news media in the United States pay attention to this incident and why students from mainland China studying abroad also participate in the signature drive is because they are motivated by political ethics and consciousness. As a Chinese intellectual, how can one be an exception?

What's more, anti-Communism is our basic policy and delivering our compatriots in mainland China is our duty-bound mission. We must, as democratic China, spare no effort in extending our support to thousands upon thousands of Fang Li-chih on the mainland.

Yu Pledges To Cut Trade Surplus With U.S.
OW0903113489 Taipei CNA in English 1600 GMT
8 Mar 89

[Text] Taipei, March 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China will take additional steps that it hopes will cut its huge trade surplus with the United States within the next four years, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Wednesday.

Premier Yu made his pledge while meeting with Peter B. Teeley, former spokesman for George Bush when he served as U.S. vice president, at the Executive Yuan Wednesday morning.

Yu told his guest that the ROC is sincerely seeking balanced trade with America—the nation's most important trading partner.

The trade imbalance between the two nations dropped from 1987's U.S. \$16 billion to U.S. \$10.4 billion in 1988 because of the ROC Government's tariff cuts, opening of its markets, and purchases of more U.S. products through "Buy American missions," Yu said.

Nevertheless, the ROC is not content, and has therefore set a timetable for further action to sharply cut its trade surplus with the U.S., Yu pointed out.

Teeley responded that the ROC's efforts should be made known in U.S., and emulated by other nations that have trade surplus with the U.S.

Meeting With U.S. on Hi-Tech Export Control
*OW0903075689 Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT
9 Mar 89*

[Text] Taipei, March 9 (CNA)—An ROC-U.S. consultation on high-tech export controls is slated for March 15 in Taipei, an Economics Ministry official said Wednesday.

"The meeting, however, will not involve negotiations. It will be purely consultative in nature," said the official with the ministry's scientific technology consulting unit.

The U.S. delegation, scheduled to arrive in Taipei on March 14, will be composed of officials from the Departments of State, Defense and Commerce, and customs authorities.

It is understood that the U.S. has been greatly concerned about the Republic of China's sci-tech exports to East Europe since the ROC Government lifted its ban on direct trade with East European countries in 1988.

The ROC's basic position is, if possible, not to sign the high-tech export control agreement the U.S. has hoped for, the official declared.

He described such an accord as "double-edged." While it may help the ROC acquire U.S. high-tech know-how, it may also violate the interests of local enterprises, the official explained.

During the consultations, the ROC will propose concrete sci-tech export controls as an alternative to the American proposal, the official added.

President Departs for 4-day Visit to Singapore
*OW0603183589 Taipei CNA in English 1545 GMT
6 Mar 89*

[Text] Taipei, March 6 (CNA)—President and Mrs. Li Teng-hui, accompanied by an entourage of some 40 people, left Taipei Monday morning for a four day visit to Singapore at the invitation of Singapore President Wee Kim Wee.

In a written statement issued before his departure aboard a special China Airlines plane from the Sungshan Military Airport, President Li pledged to further cement freindship and cooperative relations between the ROC and that Southeast Asian country.

For many years, Li noted, substantive relations between the two nations have been very cordial, and the frequent exchange of visits by officials of the two nations and increased economic, trade, technological, cultural and tourist exchanges have made "cooperative relations between them even closer," he added.

The president said that during his stay in Singapore, he will meet with acting Singapore President Lim Kim San and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. He will also visit economic organizations and learn about social welfare measures adopted there.

Accompanying President Li on the visit abroad are Foreign Minister Lien Chan, Defense Minister Cheng Wei-yuan, Economics Minister Chen Li-an, Taipei Mayor Wu Po-hsiung and Government Information Office Director-General Shaw Yu-ming.

Looking fresh, President Li arrived at the airport at 8:30 a.m. Before boarding the special plane, the president shook hands with Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Taipei and other ranking government and Kuomintang officials on hand to see him off.

Those officials included Legislative Yuan President Liu Kuo-tsai, Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang, Control Yuan President Hwang Tsun-chiu, Examination Yuan President Kung Teh-cheng, and Li Huan and James Soong, Secretary general and deputy secretary general of the KMT Central Committee.

Meets Singaporean Foreign Minister
*OW0603184789 Taipei CNA in English 1515 GMT
6 Mar 89*

[Text] Singapore, March 6 (CNA)—The Republic of China and Singapore, on the basis of their existing close, cordial relations, will seek to cooperate with each other more closely in various aspects of national development, ROC Foreign Minister Lien Chan said here Monday.

Lien arrived in Singapore Monday afternoon accompanying ROC President Li Teng-hui on a four-day visit to the Southeast Asian island republic.

Shortly after his arrival, Lien talked for one hour with Singapore foreign minister Wong Kan Seng on matters of mutual concern.

Lien told reporters the talks were frank and useful before he left for the presidential office to attend a state dinner hosted by acting Singapore President Lim Kim San in honor of President Li and his entourage.

The ROC and Singapore have long maintained close and cordial relations and the two countries have encountered similar problems during national development, Lien said. Therefore, he added, it is necessary for "the ROC and Singapore to cooperate even more closely with each other in the future.

The ROC foreign minister pointed out that he and his Singaporean counterpart are close friends of many years and that he believed face-to-face talks between them during his stay here will help strengthen the substantive relations between the two countries.

Trip 'Symbolizes New Flexibility'

OW0903033089 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 7 Mar 89

[Station commentary: "Singapore in the ROC Spotlight"]

[Text] The President of the Republic of China on Taiwan, Li Teng-hui, left for Singapore on Monday for his first visit abroad since assuming office in January 1988. For the ROC on Taiwan, Li's trip symbolizes the new flexibility of the ROC's diplomacy since the ROC and Singapore do not have official ties. Commentary for the Voice of Free China; this is Joanna Fu.

For Singapore, the visit by the ROC head of state puts the tiny city-state in an ever complication position between a ROC and a hard place. ROC, meaning of course the Republic of China on Taiwan, and the hard place being Communist China. Singapore does not recognize either Taipei or Peking and normally does not get involved in the conflict between them.

Li and an entourage of 14 high-ranking officials will be in Singapore for 4 days. It marks the first time since 1977 that an ROC head of state has made a visit abroad. The last time, President C.K. Yen went to Saudi Arabia for 3 days on an official visit.

Li begins his visit to Singapore on a rather controversial note. A week ago, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong told reporters that Singapore was now considering exploring diplomatic ties with the Chinese Communist regime in Peking. He said Singapore would follow Indonesia's lead on the matter. Also a week ago, Jakarta said it would begin setting the groundwork for establishing relations with Peking.

Goh's statement stirred up controversy on Taiwan when opposition legislators here charged that President Li should demonstrate his displeasure with Goh's comments by postponing or canceling his visit to Singapore. The comments by Goh were said to be impolite and unfriendly, given the timing of Li's visit.

But President Li apparently disagreed with that analysis and was determined to make the trip as a further sign of Taipei's new flexibility in foreign policy and diplomacy.

Traditionally, the Republic of China on Taiwan and Singapore have enjoyed close ties, despite the absence of diplomatic relations between them. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has been a strong supporter of Taipei, and the Chinese on Taiwan have responded with proper reciprocity.

That the two do not enjoy full diplomatic relations is unfortunate, at least from the ROC's standpoint. Just a

few years ago, it would have been unthinkable for an ROC president to make a visit to a country with which the ROC does not have official ties, out of fear that it would be seen as condoning or accepting the unofficial arrangement. Now, however, President Li is demonstrating Taipei's new position that close, unofficial ties are better than none, and that Taipei is going to be more aggressive in cementing such ties with its friends.

Li will present his Singaporean counterpart with two gifts: a pair of bonzai trees and a 32-bit computer made by ACER, Taiwan's leading computer manufacturer.

Li will return to Taipei on Thursday and hold a press conference on arrival. If all goes well, he will be able to raise the trip to Singapore out of controversy and into the limelight of a diplomatic success.

Yu To Safeguard Country's Security

OW0803044189 Taipei CNA in English 0327 GMT
8 Mar 89

[Text] Taipei, March 8 (CNA)—Premier Yu Kuo-hua, acting as the president of the Republic of China while President Li Teng-hui is on a four-day visit to Singapore, pledged Tuesday to safeguard national security while the chief of state is abroad.

If the Chinese communists take advantage of President Li's overseas trip to start a war across the Taiwan Straits, Yu said he, in his capacity as premier and acting president, would not hesitate to invoke emergency measures in accordance with the Constitution to mobilize the military to counter the communist intrusion.

The premier spoke in response to queries by Legislator Jaw Shau-kong at the Legislative Yuan.

On the possibility of opening television and broadcasting channels to the private sector, Yu stressed that it is the limited number of channels, not government policy, that has blocked more TV and radio stations from being established. He promised that the government would allow the business to go private if problems on the number of channels can be resolved.

The premier also expressed grave concern for the rights and interests of female citizens, as he answered another question from Legislator Jaw. He said the government is actively drafting a proposed women's social welfare law in a bid to improve women's rights and interests.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the 4-day visit of President Li to Singapore, including his meeting with President Wee Kim Wee and First Deputy Prime Minister Mr Goh Chok Tong, see the Singapore section of the 7 Mar East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Hong Kong

PRC Empowered To Declare State of Emergency
HK0903040189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 9 Mar 89 p 1

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] The present Basic Law draft has provided power for China to declare a state of emergency in Hong Kong, drafters said yesterday.

The imposition of martial law in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa yesterday has promoted local people to re-examine the draft in the light of Beijing's handling of the Tibetan riots.

The State Council on Tuesday declared martial law in Lhasa.

Beijing's move has stirred concern whether the same could happen to Hong Kong after 1997.

Two lawyer drafters, Miss Liu Yiu-chu and Prof Xu Chongde, said the present draft provided Beijing with power to meet any emergency situation in Hong Kong.

Prof Xu, law lecturer of the People's University in Beijing, told the HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday the Chinese Constitution had no provision to impose martial law for any special administrative region (SAR).

The constitution only said martial law could be imposed on the whole or parts of a province, autonomous region and municipalities directly under Beijing.

"This particular constitutional provision will not be applied to a SAR. But Article 18 of the Basic Law draft enables the central authorities to declare a state of emergency in Hong Kong.

"Once it is declared, the central government can authorize the SAR government to take measures to deal with the emergency," he said.

A clause in the article reads: "In case the NPC's Standing Committee decides to declare a state of war or, by reason of turmoil within the Hong Kong SAR which is beyond the control of the region, decides that the region is in a state of emergency, the State Council may decree the application of the relevant national laws in the region".

"Similar to the Tibet situation where Beijing gave authority to the local government to tackle the situation, the central government will let the SAR government deal with its internal disturbances," Prof Xu said.

"Existing laws in Hong Kong to tackle emergencies can still be enforced after 1997, as long as they don't contravene with the Basic Law," he said.

He also said another provision in the Basic Law draft also allowed the chief executive to seek help from Chinese garrisons to maintain public order.

He assured that the central government would not abuse such emergency powers.

Miss Liu, a Hong Kong lawyer and member of the NPC, echoed the professor's views, although she did not think Hong Kong would face a similar situation as Tibet.

Country's Prosperity Linked to Sino-British Ties
HK0403060289 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 4 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The close cooperation between the British and Chinese in Hong Kong would continue to flourish, the visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister, Mr Zhou Nan, said yesterday.

"We enjoy very close cooperation and mutual consultation," Mr Zhou said after a lunch hosted by Mr Xu Jiataun, director of the local branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

On his first official tour of the territory, he will end his visit today after meeting the Chinese team on the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) in the morning.

"I very much agree with what Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign Minister, said last year," Mr Zhou said.

"He said, 'Hong Kong will prosper when Beijing and London are in harmony'.

"I believe this cooperation will continue as it is in accord with the our mutual interests, and also in line with the interests of the Hong Kong people."

After a relaxing walk in Ocean Park yesterday, Mr Zhou met around 400 community leaders at a cocktail reception.

Guests included the Governor, Sir David Wilson, the Chief Secretary, Sir David Ford, and senior civil servants.

Also attending were members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, Basic Law Consultative Committee, deputies to China's National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

British Official To Attend Liaison Meeting
OW0903064589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0112 GMT 9 Mar 89

[Text] Hong Kong, March 9 (XINHUA)—A British team led by senior representative, Robin McLaren, will attend the 12th meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group scheduled to be held in Beijing from March 14 to 17.

This was announced by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office yesterday.

McLaren is also assistant under-secretary of state (Asia) at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The other members of the British team will be Donald Liao, secretary for district administration, Dick Clift, political advisor and Doug Martin, counselor of the Office of the British Senior Representative of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group in Hong Kong.

Government's Cautious Response to SRV Cited
HK0603033589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 Mar 89 p 1

[By Xander Mellish]

[Text] The Hong Kong Government reacted cautiously yesterday to a Vietnamese official's comment that his country may accept the forced repatriation of boat people.

Principle Assistant Secretary for Security Michael Hanson, who flew to Kuala Lumpur last night for a conference on the future of the boat people, said he was reserving judgement on statements by Vietnamese immigration director Nguyen Can.

"We have to wait and see what their position is going to be at the conference. We can't just accept what Mr Can says on the matter," Mr Hanson said.

Mr Can said he believed his country would accept the return of illegal emigrants if foreign governments provided resettlement aid. He stressed, however, that he was giving only his personal opinion.

But Vietnam's Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Vu Khoan, said last Monday that Vietnam would not take back boat people forced to return, as it would create internal problems.

Mr Hanson is to join Secretary for Security Geoffrey Barnes as Hong Kong's representative in the British delegation.

He had originally indicated he would not attend the conference for personal reasons, sending Principal Assistant Secretary for Security Alan Fung in his stead.

Yet his last-minute departure may be an indication of the seriousness with which the government views the meeting, which may result in other countries endorsing its out-on-a-limb stand on forced repatriation of boat people.

The 37-nation meeting will bring together representatives of Southeast Asian first asylum ports and those from resettlement countries, and plan a larger-scale conference to take place in Geneva in June.

Hong Kong officials have hoped this week's meeting will also lead to an escalation in the Orderly Departure Program and increased efforts by the Vietnamese to keep people from sailing.

Since 75 boat people left voluntarily for Vietnam on Thursday, there were no new arrivals this week, although any figures for weekend arrivals are usually released on Monday morning.

A total of 356 Vietnamese boat people arrived in Hong Kong last month. The last two boatloads of 28 people were intercepted by a police launch near Lantau Island on February 24.

New Political Group Seeks Public's Participation
HK0603033789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 March 89, p 5

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] A new political group comprising leading members of the influential Group of 89 and Legislative Councillors has called for greater public participation in solving Hong Kong's problems.

The founding members of the New Hong Kong Alliance includes Group of 89 core members Dr Raymond Wu Wai-yung and Miss Veronica Wu Siu-ching; Basic Law Consultative Committee members Dr Philip Kwok Chi-kuen; Mr Chan Wing-kee and Mr Kan Fook-kee; and prominent political figure, Mr Lo Tak-shing.

Others include members of the Regional Council, civil service unions and the Progressive Hong Kong Society.

The Alliance said Hong Kong people must bear greater responsibility for administering public affairs in the run-up to and after 1997.

"We are willing to devote our time and we believe we have the ability to serve the community. We have to start planning ahead and working now," a statement said yesterday.

"We are an open organisation. We welcome, and indeed we seek, participation from all who have a preponderance of Hong Kong's interest at heart and are able and willing to devote time for public affairs."

The formation of the group follows separate plans announced recently by Legislative Councillors Stephen Cheong Kam-chuen and Martin Lee Chu-ming to form political groups before direct elections to the Legislative Council in 1991.

The Alliance did not say whether it planned to put forward candidates for the 10 directly-elected seats to the 1991 legislature.

One member said yesterday the group was still in its infancy and had yet to elect its leader and office-bearers.

Funding and the recruitment of administrative staff for the group would also begin soon, he said.

The group's statement said: "We aim to work actively for the compromise of conflicting interests between different sectors and groups within the society.

"The people of Hong Kong must, within the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, find the way to resolve these conflicting sectoral interests to ensure that the administration of the Hong Kong Government will be for the good of the whole."

It said their first tasks were to identify the public issues facing the territory and determine the level of urgency.

They will then conduct studies and hold discussions within the group and the community before publishing position papers.

"Where our position differs from that of the Government, we plan to influence it to change it. Where our position agrees with the Government policy, we will support it," the statement said.

PRC Welcomes Emergence of Groups

HK0803073989 Hong Kong *HONGKONG STANDARD* in English 8 Mar 89 p 1

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] Beijing was happy to see the emergence of political groups in Hong Kong to help train much-needed leaders for the territory, a Chinese official said yesterday.

He said the groups would be expected to smooth the relationship between the executive and legislative arms of the Government when appointed seats on the Legislative Council were abolished in 1995.

It was natural that more groups were being formed to take part in politics in response to recent developments, the official said.

"At the beginning there may be many groups. But after splitting and merging, only the major groups with strong public support and popular platforms will survive," he said.

The official said China had no strong views on the formation of the New Hong Kong Alliance, headed by former Executive Councillor Mr Lo Tak-shing.

He said future political organisations would likely be different from today's political groups, which exist mainly to put pressure on the Government.

Businessmen and professionals would be expected to be more active in politics.

Senior Chinese officials, including Mr Li Hou and Mr Lu Ping, deputy directors of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, gave the go ahead in recent weeks for the formation of political groups.

They said they saw development of such groups as a natural process towards a "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" policy.

The official said Beijing did not want the term "political party" to be used to describe the groups, as the term could be associated with the Communist Party or Taiwan's Kuomintang and could be misconstrued.

400 Appeal to NPC for Dissidents' Release

HK0403062889 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 4 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Four hundred Hong Kong people have appealed to China to release a group of imprisoned dissidents.

They are sending a letter to every member of the National People's Congress (NPC) to seek the release of Wei Jingsheng, Wang Xijie, Liu Shanqing, He Qiu, Xu Wenli, Liu Qing, and other people jailed without a trial for voicing their dissident views.

They want the NPC to discuss the issue at its meeting later this month.

The letter will be published in two major newspapers today to solicit more signatures in support of the movement.

The petitioners include Legislative Councillor Mr Szeto Wah, university lecturer Mr Joseph Cheng, and the vice-chairman of the Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood, Mr Lee Wing-tat.

Macao

Zhou Nan Concludes 3-Day Visit

HK0903120089 Beijing *XINHUA* in English 1151 GMT 9 Mar 89

["Zhou Nan Ends Macao visit"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Macao, March 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan concluded his three-day visit in Macao and returned to the mainland this afternoon.

In an interview with the local television, Zhou said that through his visit, he is fully convinced that Macao has enjoyed a stable political situation and a steadily developing economy since the signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration in 1987.

He expressed his confidence that Chinese and Portuguese would continue their close cooperation in the transition period.

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